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GAZETTEER

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

"B" VOLUME VII
UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT

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CONTENTS.

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TABLES.

DESCRIPTION.

Tables I, IIA, IIB and III.

CHAPTER I OF A VOLUME.

Position and area.

The Upper Sind Frontier district is situated between 27° 40′ and 28° 30′ latitude and 67° 22′ and 69° 47′ longitude and covers an area of 2,680 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Nasirabad Tehsil of British Baluchistan, and the Dera Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab, on the east by the river Indus, on the south by the Sukkur and Larkana districts, and on the west by the Khirthar range of mountains. Its greatest length from east to west is 114 miles, and the maximum breadth from north to south 20 miles. The land itself lies from 170 to 273 feet above sea level, and slopes from Kashmor westwards.

Physical aspects.

The country is quite flat except on its western border, where the Kohistan country extends to the Khirthar range. This is the northern extremity of the great range of lime stone mountains, once called the Halla, and now the Khirthar, which run along the western boundary of the Province for a distance of 150 miles. It consists of a series of parallel ridges, which usually run from north to south, and increase in height till the crest, which forms the border between Sind and Kalat, is reached, where the elevation in places exceeds 6,000 feet above sea level. The highest peak in this district is however only 5,100 feet, *i.e.*, Miangun. The Kohistan in this district is very bleak and rugged, and is very sparsely inhabited. Flocks of hill sheep and goats however find ample subsistence in it. Between the ridges there are flat valleys, which are watered by the rain water from the hills above them and produce intermittent crops, chiefly of juari. At the lower levels the hill streams, or nais, are dammed in places to form reservoirs, which retain the water long enough to enable cultivation to be undertaken on a fairly extensive

Hills.

scale. The chief of these hill streams is the Khenji Nai, which forms the border between this district and Larkana district. In a year of abundant rainfall the whole country between the hills and the Edan Begari Canal, which is known as the Sir Amani tract, is liable to be flooded. The geology of the hills is described in the A volume.

River.

The Indus is the only river of the district, and flows an ever varying course along its eastern border for some sixty miles.

The physical aspect of the district has been completely changed by the construction of the great protective bund, known as the Kashmor bund, in order to keep out the river floods or "let." Before this was done, the floods poured over the country unchecked, and were known to have reached as far as the present Larkana district. Where cultivation did not immediately follow on the inundation, extensive forests of tamarisk and kandi grew up, and the country was a mass of jungle. Many of the so called roads in the Kandhkot division are nothing more than tracks cut through the jungle that once abounded. As time went on and the district developed, more land was put under the plough. The climax was reached in the year 1874, when the Indus burst its banks in July, and overran the country. Simultaneous rains in the Kachhi beyond the border brought down torrents, and these waters converging nearly overwhelmed the town and cantonment of Jacobabad. Two lines of embankments were washed away, and the third and last only just stood. Jacobabad was then a frontier station with a large garrison, and the magnitude of the danger was appreciated. Work on a river bund was put in hand at once, beginning from near the mouth of the Begari canal and extending up to the Punjab border some six miles north of Kashmor. With its loops the bund was finished by 1879. Since that date additional loops have had to be constructed from time to time owing to the action of the river, but the bund as a whole has stood firm, and the district is no longer in yearly danger of being inundated. The result has been the general disappearance of the old jungles, the universal spread of cultivation aided by extensions of the canal systems, the rise of prosperous villages and the concomitant growth of material prosperity.

Climate.

Jacobabad is the hottest place in India at which there is a meteorological station. From table III it will be seen that there have been only three years within the last twenty during which the thermometer has not reached 120° in the shade. The maximum recorded has been 126° 1′. On May 15th, 1912, this temperature was recorded, it being the highest temperature ever recorded in India in that month. In the same year the maximum shade temperature reached 120° or over on no less than 18 days, although in no other year had such a temperature been recorded on more than 9 days. The heat is usually at its fiercest in the second half of May and in June, though in May there may be a difference of some 50 degrees between the maximum and the minimum temperatures. In June the thermometer at times does not go below 90° for many successive days. The wind during this period oscillates from E.N.E. to E.S.E. In July humidity rises and may stand between 60° and 85° till October. This often adds to the stifling character of the climate. There is some relief in September, and from the second week of October the thermometer rapidly falls, and fine bracing weather may be experienced up to March. Frost is not unknown, the last really severe winter being that of 1904-05, when there was continuous frost throughout January and February. In April and May dust storms are prevalent. The heat in the eastern part of the district is not so fierce as that of Jacobabad, the proximity of the river being the cause of this. The average rainfall of the past 10 years has been 3·56 inches. The bulk of it falls in January, July and August. The total fall varies less from year to year in this district than in any other in Sind. During the past 20 years the maximum has been 6·78 inches in 1914 and the minimum 1·34 in 1915.

POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

Census details.

The population of the district, as enumerated in 1911, is 263,007, Hindus contributing only 26,495. With the exception of 542 persons registered as Christians and others, the remainder were Mussalmans. At the rough census taken in 1854 the population was returned at only 36,879, but the condition of the country at that time renders these figures untrustworthy. The results of the four following censuses, adjusted to the slight changes that have been made in the limits of the district, are shown in the margin and reveal a growth of 21, 16, 25 and 33 per cent., respectively, in the four intervals, or about 130 per cent. in 39 years.

1872	115,050
1881	145,810
1891	174,548
1901	232,045

Proportion of sexes.

The disparity of the sexes is greater than in any other district in Sind, the number of females to every 1,000 males being as shown below :—

Total Population.	Homeborn Population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
807	844	817	732

This is explained to some extent, in this district as elsewhere, by the influx of male labourers from outside. The returns of previous censuses show, however, that the disparity is decreasing.

Distribution.

The district is fairly populous, having nearly 100 inhabitants per square mile in its total area of 2,680 square miles. If the town of Jacobabad be excluded, the number will be 95 per mile. The most densely peopled rural area is that comprising the talukas of Jacobabad and Thul, which returned 170 and 107

to the square mile. The backward taluka of Kashmor had 81 only. The proportion of the population concentrated in the town of Jacobabad was only 4 per cent. in 1911, and it has declined with the withdrawal of the garrison that used to be stationed there. The population of the town and cantonment together was only 11,361 in 1911; in 1901 and 1891 it was 10,787 and 12,396 respectively.

Migration.

A large proportion of the population consists of recent settlers from the border territories. This is plainly revealed by the successive census returns. In 1881, 52 per cent. of the population was registered as foreign born; in 1891 the proportion had fallen to 35 per cent., in 1901 to 28 and in 1911 to 21. Of course there is also a considerable foreign element which is not domiciled in the district. The figures in the margin show the homes of those who were registered as aliens. Only 9,257 of the population of the district were found elsewhere at the time of the last census, and of these 7,216 had not gone further than to the Sukkur and Larkana districts.

Baluchistan	28,830
Sukkur district	9,291
Larkana district	4,931
Punjab	4,148
Afghanistan	1,557
Khairpur State	1,018
Rajputana	2,512
Other places	3,094

Prominent tribes, etc.

The district contains a smaller proportion of Hindus in its population than any other district in Sind. They do not amount to one in ten. Twofifths of the Mussalman population consist of Baluchis, and they continue to form the most distinctive element in the community. Out of deference to their customs and traditions the ordinary civil and criminal law is superseded by two Frontier Regulations, in the administration of which, subject to the general revisional control of the Commissioner in Sind, the District Magistrate has an unfettered hand. Many of the tribes consisted of nothing but free booters and robbers at the time of the conquest, but the measures taken by Sir Charles Napier and General Jacob gradually caused them to abandon such professions and to settle down as cultivators and peaceful citizens. In the neighbourhood of Jacobabad, Sir Charles Napier settled three tribes in jagirs, the Jakhranis at Janidero, the Dombkis at Rindwahi, and the Ramdanis and Mundranis at Nawazo. These jagirs were given rent free to the whole tribe and not to the headman alone, and while the headman

ranks as a first class Jagirdar, the jagir is only held on the condition that the tribe is loyal and well-behaved and renders whatever assistance is required by the Police in the arrest of raiders and offenders. The headmen at the present time are Sardar Bahawal Khan Jakhrani, Chhutal Khan Dombki, Allahrakhio Ramdani and Muhammad Khan Mundrani.

There are a few other small jagirs in the district, which are held on the ordinary terms. Otherwise the Baluch Sardars and headmen have only the ordinary zamindari rights over their lands. The main Baluch tribe is the Burdi, from which the district derived its old name of Burdika. It is divided into two sections, the eastern and the western, the former and senior one being under the headship of Khan Bahadur Sardar Sundar Khan Sundrani, whose headquarters are at Dari in the Kandhkot taluka. This tribe is spread over the whole of the Kandhkot division. The western section is under the headship of Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan Lohar who lives at Jaffarabad in the western extremity of Jacobabad taluka. There are twenty-two branches of the eastern division, and next in importance to Sardar Sundar Khan comes the Bijarani Chief, Khan Sahib Sher Muhammad Khan, who is regarded as the chief man of eleven of the branches. There are only seven divisions of the western Burdis, and these occupy the western portion of Jacobabad taluka and the country over the border.

There is no direct descendant of Mir Chakar Khan in the district to represent the Rinds, the premier Baluch tribe. Their leading man now is Khan Sahib Saiyid Khan walad Jaffar Khan, a Jagirdar and zamindar of Kandhkot taluka.

The Dombkis are scattered throughout the district, and all acknowledge the authority of the Sardar who lives at Lahri in Kalat territory. The present Sardar is a minor, and as far as this district is concerned, his place is taken by a distant relative Sardar Baloch Khan walad Miro Khan.

The Khosa tribe, which is a branch of the Rind tribe, is spread all over the district. Their leading man is Khan Bahadur Sardar Hazar Khan of Kadirpur in Jacobabad taluka. They are the most thrifty tribe of Baluchis and are excellent cultivators, and the headman of the Bakhrani

section, Khan Sahib Bahadur Khan, is admittedly one of the greatest agriculturists in the Province.

The Jamali tribe, another branch of the Rind tribe, is settled on both sides of the border from Jacobabad to Garhi Khairo and also in Shahdadkot taluka. Originally this country was inhabited by the ancestors of Sobdar Khan walad Shahokhan who were the real Jamalis. But they were driven out by the Ramdanis, who assumed the tribal name and are now known as Jamalis. Their present head is Khan Bahadur Lashkar Khan who lives in Nasirabad Tehsil. Sobdar Khan, the descendant of the original Jamalis, lives in Shahdadkot taluka.

The Umranis are for the most part settled in the Nasirabad Tehsil, but have a few representatives in Jacobabad taluka.

The Bugtis, the Mazaris, the Marris, the Chandias, and the Magsis are all found in the district, the Bugtis in Thul and Kandhkot, the Mazaris and Marris in Kashmor, and the Chandias and Magsis in Shahdadkot. Their Sardars all live outside the district. The well-known Bugti Chief, Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., died at Jacobabad in January 1917, and has been succeeded by his son Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan. The Honourable Nawab Sir Bahram Khan Mazari, K.C.I.E., Nawab Ghaibi Khan Chandia and Nawab Kaisar Khan Magsi, C.I.E., are the Sardars of their tribes and have important interests in the district.

There is a certain number of Brahuis in the district, but there is no leading man amongst them. The Raisani Sardar whose home is at Mithri, has the whole deh of Ghousabad in Jacobabad taluka in jagir, but he seldom visits the district, except on ceremonial occasions.

The Sindhi tribes are comparatively unimportant. The Hindus are in a great minority. In the majority of cases they originally came from Kachhi, and their family interests lie in that direction rather than in that of Sind.

AGRICULTURE.

Tables VII, VIII and XIII.

CHAPTER V OF A VOLUME.

The increase in area between 1890-91 and 1900-01 is mainly due to the results of the revision survey. The "other" shown under the head "Not available for cultivation," in table VII consists of (1) uncultivable lands comprising hilly tracts, sand hills and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *e.g.*, burial grounds, camping grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, etc., and (4) land eroded by the river.

Except for the Kohistan in Shahdadkot taluka and some sand-hills and mounds in Kashmor taluka, the district is a vast level alluvial plain, and as already described was subject to constant floods from the Indus before the construction of the Kashmor bund. For its cultivation it depends on the Indus and the several Government canals taking out of it. Only small portions in Shahdadkot and Kashmor talukas depend on hill torrents.

Soil and Cultivation.

The cultivable soil for the most part is alluvial deposit brought down by the river and canals. For this the local terms are "Latiari" and "Gasiari", the latter term indicating the presence of a larger proportion of sand. The uncultivable parts are either sandy or saline. The former are locally called "Daman" or "Drib" and the latter "Shor Kalar" or "Thaith Kalar". The last two soils after heavy waterings may after some time yield rice or jambho crops. This variety of soil is then called "Dangachhi".

The southern parts of Kashmor and Kandhkot talukas which are subject to floods from the river are mostly latiari or gasiari according to their proximity to the river. These two varieties are most fitted for bajri in kharif and wheat and gram in rabi. The further one goes from the river, *i.e.*, in the north of Kandhkot and Kashmor and the whole of Thul, Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas, the soil is more Paki-

than latiari. The former is a variety of hard soil—its inferior varieties are locally called " Khuhri ", " Tak " and " Rip ". In this kind of soil rice, jambho and juar do well. It is more cohesive and therefore heavier to work.

The traces of the Kashmor " let " (or flood) are still visible in the big sandy expanses and patches of " wariasi " soil all over the district. This variety contains less iron and more sand than latiari, and produces abundant melon crops. After frequent waterings and manurings it produces good bajri and tir crops. Wheat occasionally is grown in it.

In the northern extremity of Kandhkot and the western half of Shahdadkot taluka the soil is of a baked type locally called " Raowari "or " Pat ". The soil is subjected to hill torrents, with the result that, if after waterings are possible, excellent juari and sariah crops are raised.

In Jacobabad taluka 97 per cent. of the cultivation is flow: in Thul 93 per cent. These talukas are practically independent of hill torrents and depend for their irrigation entirely on canals. Jacobabad is irrigated by the Begari canal and its branch the Nurwah, Thul by the Mirzawah and the Son wah *ex*-Begari, the Unhar Wah and the tail of the Desert canal.

Kandhkot.—The country is a flat plain. The Bugti hills lie some 16 miles beyond its northern border, and torrents from these used to cause floods as far as the Desert canal. The construction of the Frontier Raj Wah has now checked these. The taluka is watered by the Desert, Unhar and Begari canals and their branches. About 92 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the rest under lift.

Kashmor.—This taluka is practically divided into two halves by the bund. The land between it and the river is liable to be inundated annually and excellent rabi crops are then produced. The paka portion of the taluka is irrigated by the Desert canal, the Adio wah and some minor canals which pass through the bund. Previous to the construction of the Adio Wah in 1904 torrents from the hills used to cause damage. About 91 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow, and the remainder is under lift.

Shahdadkot.—This taluka is divided by the Edan Begari canal. The land to its east is irrigated by this canal

and the tails of the Sukkur canal and the Shahji Kur and the Dateji Kur *ex*-Ghar. The land to the west is known as the Sir Amani tract. It is irrigated by the Edan Wah, and is exposed to hill floods. 73 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow, and 27 per cent. under lift.

Principal Kharif crops.

Juari.—The staple food of the district. Is largely grown in all talukas. Two varieties, white and red, are grown.

Bajri.—The next important crop. Is slowly replacing juari and is chiefly grown in Kandhkot, Thul and Jacobabad talukas.

Rice.—Is principally grown in Jacobabad taluka. The varieties produced are Sugdasi and Sathriun. Rice, as in other districts, is a very popular crop with the zamindars and the area under it is steadily increasing.

Sesame is produced in all talukas.

Principal Rabi crops.

Wheat.—The cultivation of wheat is generally distributed, but most is grown in the river Kachas of Kashmor and Kandhkot talukas.

Rape and Jambho.—The area cropped with rape is large only in Shahdadkot. Jambho is grown to a large extent in Jacobabad, Kandhkot and Thul.

Chickling vetch.—About two-thirds of the "matar" in the district is raised in the Jacobabad taluka as a second (or dubari) crop in rice fields. Elsewhere the cultivation is small.

Gram.—Gram is chiefly grown in Jacobabad, Thul and Kandhkot.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany (A volume). They are cultivated in all talukas and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the different Local Fund gardens.

IRRIGATION.

Tables IX and X.

CHAPTER VI OF A VOLUME.

The irrigation system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided for irrigation purposes. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in table X, and for a full account of these the A volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF A VOLUME.

There is nothing to add, on this subject, to what has been said in the A volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same, all round, as in the adjoining districts. The rate of wages for unskilled labour shown in table XII probably varies more than the figures indicate. There is large influx of such labour, Brahuis, Pathans, and trans-frontier people for work on the canals, etc., every cold season.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF A VOLUME.

Trade and industries.

There is no trade or industry in the district other than agriculture. The bulk of the produce passes through Jacobabad, being brought there either by road or by the Jacobabad-Kashmor railway, which was opened in November 1914. A certain amount of produce goes by country boat direct to Sukkur. The quantity in tons of the principal articles booked at Jacobabad station in the year 1916 is as follows :—rice-paddy 3,247, wheat 7,520, grains other than rice-paddy and wheat 24,920, hides and skins 68, piece goods 82 and sundries 2,497.

A considerable trade is springing up in bhoosa (*i.e.*, wheat chaff) for which the Quetta Military Authorities make large demands. A factory for pressing it has been opened at Jacobabad. There are only two other factories in the district, one at Jacobabad and one at Shahdadkot; both are engaged in rice husking.

The trade of the town of Jacobabad consists of grain for the most part. During the year 1915-16, 119 people were assessed to incometax, the amount paid being Rs. 6,139.

Communications.

The North Western Railway passes through the district at its narrowest point. Besides Jacobabad there is only one other station, Abad. The Jacobabad-Kashmor railway, alluded to above, is a light 2½ feet gauge line, which runs through the Kandhkot division to Kashmor *viâ* Thul and Kandhkot, a distance of 76 miles and follows the Telegraph road as closely as possible. It is owned by a company, but is worked by the North Western Railway. A similar line from Jacobabad to Shahdadkot *viâ* Dodapur, and thence to Kambar and Larkana has been sanctioned, but the war has prevented the work of construction from being put in hand.

The roads of the district are all unmetalled, and are suitable enough for the ordinary traffic which passes over them. The main road is the Telegraph road from Jacobabad to Kashmor, and on to Dera Ghazi Khan *viâ* Rojhan, so called from the fact that the telegraph line from Jacobabad into the Punjab is carried along it. In the days of the Sind

Horse it was constantly in use: the old camping grounds at the different stages are still kept up. The following is a detailed description of the stages :—

Stage.	Distance in miles.	Character of road.	Remarks.
From Jacobabad to Dilmurad.	9	Parts of the roads are sandy and salt and difficult after rain. There are some good avenues of trees on it.	A well shaded camping ground, containing a well with sweet water. There is a station here on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.
Garhi Hassan ..	11	Crosses the Unharwah and Sonwah by masonry bridges.	Camping ground, Public Works Department bungalow and garden with two sweet water wells and a musafirkhana.
Tangwani ..	15	Well wooded in the first few miles.	A little village containing a spacious camping ground, Public Works Department bungalow, musafirkhana and two wells. A mile further on the road is the hamlet of Haibat Shahid, a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Baluchis. There is a station here on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.
Kandhkot ..	12	....	Headquarter station containing a Mukhtiarkarate, Post and Telegraph Office, Police lines, Musafirkhana, Public Works Department bungalow, dispensary, Local Fund garden and camping ground. There is a station here on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.
Kumbri ..	15	Crosses the Kandhkot Rajwah.	Disused military outpost containing a musafirkhana with a well and camping ground. At a mile's distance is Bakhshapur station on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.
Drakhan ..	7	Runs parallel to the Desert Canal, shady trees in abundance.	At the eighth mile of the Desert canal. There is a well-shaded camping ground and musafirkhana. A mile further up is a Public Works Department bungalow with a sweet well.

Stage.	Distance in miles.	Character of road.	Remarks.
Kashmor ..	7	Crosses the Desert canal by means of a masonry regulator. There is much kalar in the neighbourhood.	Head quarter station containing Mukhtyarkarate, Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Public Works Department bungalow, Musafirkhana and Local Fund Garden. The terminus of the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway is here.

There are seventeen branches from this road. The more important of these are one from mile 9 north-east through Bahadurpur across the Desert Canal to Hambhi in Nasirabad Tehsil, one from mile 20 (Garhi Hassan) due south to Thul and one north to Sanhri on the Desert Canal, one from Tangwani north-east to Toj and Sui, old military outposts and one from Kandhkot east to Badani, the old Public Works Department headquarters on the Kashmor bund. From Kashmor the main road carrying the telegraph proceeds to Rojhan in the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

The main road from Shikarpur enters the district at mile 39 of the Begari Canal and runs parallel to the North Western Railway as far as Jacobabad. It then proceeds northward to Jhatpat, the headquarters of the Nasirabad Tehsil.

The main road to the west of Jacobabad is *viâ* Moladad, Khairwah, across the Begari Canal at Phul Jaffarabad to Dodapur, 24 miles: thence to Garhi Khairo 14 miles westwards. The chief branch of this road is from Moladad through Ramzanpur across the Begari, thence along the border of the Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin talukas, and so on to Ratodero in Larkana district.

From Jacobabad other roads lead to Mamul and Rojhan in Nasirabad Tehsil.

Another road from Jacobabad goes due west for twelve miles, then joining a road from Rojhan proceeds south-west to Garhi Khairo, forming the district border from the point of junction.

From Garhi Khairo the main road from Jacobabad crosses the Begari Canal and proceeds south to Shahdadkot for 15 miles. Another road dividing Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas proceeds south-east to Garhi Yasin taluka, and another road goes direct south to Sujawal and so to Larkana.

From Shahdadkot there are main roads leading due east to Sujawal and Ratodero, due south to Kambar, to the south-west to Dost Ali and to the west to Bagodero and the Ghaibi Dero Jagir. A little used road goes direct south-east to Larkana.

Ferries.

There are 8 ferries across the river Indus from places in Kashmor and Kandhkot talukas to the Sukkur district opposite. The ferries are put up to auction annually, and the sums realized are divided between the local funds of this district and of Sukkur district.

REVENUE.

Tables XIV, XV, XXIIA and B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVIA and B.

CHAPTER IX OF A VOLUME.

The district is entirely under irrigational settlements, the nature of which has been described in the A volume. Table XV gives complete details of the rates of assessment in force in each taluka. The settlements of the three talukas, Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor, have recently been revised and have come into force for twenty years from the year 1917-18. The settlements of the Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas are due for revision in the year 1919-20. The figures of revenue given in table XXIIA are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The heading "Other sources" includes opium, the other sources of provincial revenue described in the A volume, and the revenue from the fisheries. This is an unimportant item in the district, as apart from the river Indus the number of dhands is very small. Forest revenue is excluded from table XXIIA and shown separately in table XXIV.

JUSTICE.

Tables XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI.

CHAPTER X OF A VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil courts. The magisterial courts for the administration of criminal justice in the district are as under :—

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate ..	The entire district.
Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Kandhkot	Talukas of Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor.
Court of the Resident Magistrate, Jacobabad ..	Jacobabad taluka and portion of Thul taluka.
Court of the Resident Magistrate, Kandhkot ..	Portion of Thul taluka, and Kandhkot and Kashmor talukas
Five courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Five courts of Head Munshis and magistrates' one in each taluka.	Do.
One Honorary magistrate, Jacobabad taluka ..	Moladad and Garhi Khairo thanas of the Jacobabad taluka.

The District Magistrate is by law a First Class Magistrate. The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the Resident Magistrates are ordinarily First Class Magistrates, the Mukhtiarkars are either First or Second Class Magistrates, and the Head Munshis are Third Class Magistrates. The powers of the Honorary Magistrate vary. Under regulations 5 of 1872 and 3 of 1892 the District Magistrate has very extensive Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, in regard to which no appeals lie, though the Commissioner in Sind has power to revise a civil decree on the ground that it is contrary to good conscience or public policy or a criminal sentence on the ground that it is illegal or excessive.

The District and Sessions Judge of Sukkur is the Judge of the district, and periodically tries cases, both civil and Criminal, at Jacobabad.

The only Civil Court stationary in the district is the Subordinate Court at Jacobabad. Its jurisdiction does not extend to Shahdadkot taluka, which for this purpose is included in the jurisdiction of the Larkana Court.

Registration. There are four registration sub-districts, *i. e.* Jacobabad, Shahdadkot, Thul and Kandhkot, the last named office having jurisdiction over Kashmor also.

Jails. There are in the district five third class subsidiary jails, one at each taluka headquarters. There are also Police lockups at the Police Stations of Garhi Khairo, Moladad, Tangwani and Ghouspur, and at the outposts of Dodapur, Dilmurad and Bakhshapur.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Tables XXVII-A and B and XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI OF A VOLUME.

Local Boards.

The district local board consists of 13 members, of whom 11 are non-officials and 2 are officials. They are nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Two non-officials are chosen for each taluka, and one represents the Jagirdars of the district. The two officials are the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Collector. The former is invariably the President of the Board: the latter was Vice-President up to the year 1917, since when he has been replaced by a non-official. In view of the backward character of the district an elective franchise has not been introduced. The idea of submitting himself to the votes of persons whom he considers his social inferiors does not appeal to the Baluch Sardar and Zamindar.

The composition of the Taluka Local Boards is as under :—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members	Elected by municipalities	Elected by Panchayats	Number of		Total.
				Officials.	Non-officials.	
Jacobabad ..	5	1	..	1	5	6
Thul ..	5	..	1	2	4	6
Kashmor ..	5	..	1	2	4	6
Shahdakot ..	4	..	1	1	4	5
Kandhkot ..	5	..	1	2	4	6

The Deputy Collector and the Mukhtiarkar of the taluka are respectively President and Vice-President of the Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor boards. The Mukhtiarkars of Jacobabad and Shahdadkot are Presidents of their taluka boards respectively, the Vice-President being in each case a non-official.

The revenue and expenditure of the Boards is detailed in Tables XXVIIA and B. Besides the ordinary maintenance of roads and bridges, the district board maintains three travellers' bungalows, four dispensaries, two veterinary

dispensaries and a Muhammadan boarding house attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Jacobabad.

Under the auspices of the Board a Horse Show is held at Jacobabad every January. The Board contributes Rs. 2,500 towards it and also bears all the expense of organizing the show. An Imperial grant of Rs. 1,500 is also received, and smaller contributions from the local boards of Sukkur and Larkana. The average number of animals exhibited for the last 10 years has been 840.

In addition to the horse and donkey stallions maintained by the Army Remount Department at Jacobabad, the Board maintains two Arab stallions for use in the district free of charge.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Table XXVIII.

Jacobabad is the only town in the district in which there is a Municipality. A municipal commission was established in 1875, and from October 1st, 1878 when Bombay Act, VI of 1873, was introduced into Sind, it has ranked as a town Municipality. In 1884 it was allowed the privilege of electing one half of its councillors, now eight in number, the other half, of whom four are officials, being nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Upto 1915 the eastern portion of the town formed the Cantonment, which was administered by a committee; but with the removal of the last regiment from Jacobabad the cantonment was abolished and its area incorporated in the Municipal limits. The population of the municipal area and that of the cantonment area at the census of 1911 were 8,886 and 3,037 respectively, *i. e.*, 11,923 in all; the population of the latter has since considerably declined and there are now about 2,000 persons less residing in the town.

The revenue and expenditure of the Municipality for a period of twenty years are shown in the table. Octroi is the principal source of revenue, and although more than a half of the sums recovered is refunded on the re-exportation of the goods, the balance constitutes a third of the whole income. The next item of importance is the fees from the markets and slaughter houses, which produce about Rs. 22,000 per annum. The wheel tax produces about Rs. 8,500. The suitability of octroi and its possible replacement by a terminal tax is at present under consideration. The expenditure of the municipality is on education, conservancy, roads, etc. It contributes Rs. 2,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the Government Civil Hospital. The municipality is not in debt. On the contrary it has for some years been husbanding its resources with a view to providing an efficient water supply for the town, as the present supply, which depends on wells, is inadequate. A scheme is at the present time under consideration for sinking wells about two miles outside the town and bringing the water in by pipes.

EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX A, B, C and D.

CHAPTER XII OF A VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognized by the educational department and assisted by Government are classed as public, others as private. The primary schools described as public indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one third of the local assets or one third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

Primary Education.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the local board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in table XXIX-B. The very noticeable improvement in the figures for the last four years is largely due to the appointment of a separate Deputy Educational Inspector for the district. Previous to 1913 the district was amalgamated with Sukkur and its interests suffered in consequence.

Local Board Schools. All the 72 schools are boys' schools. About 53 per cent. teach up to the 7th vernacular standard, the rest teaching only up to the 5th vernacular standard. Mussalmans constitute about 67 per cent. of

the total number of pupils and 29 per cent of the pupils are children of cess payers. Education in these schools is entirely free. Small classes for the training of pupil teachers awaiting admission to the training College are attached to five schools.

Municipal schools. The tuition in the Jacobabad Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in local board primary schools teaching up to the 7th standard vernacular. There are 5 Municipal primary schools, of which 3 are boys' and 2 girls' schools: one of the girls' schools is a Hindu-Sindhi school and the other Arabic-Sindhi. The boys' schools include one night school. A fee ranging from one anna to four annas is charged in the boys' schools according to the standard taught, and about 30 per cent. of the pupils in these schools are free. No fee whatever is charged in the girls' schools. A Technical Class was started in 1889 and is attached to the day school. Carpentry, smithery, turnery and drawing are taught. In 1915 there were 35 boys in this class. No fees are charged. There are several scholarships for this class. An anglo-Vernacular School was opened in 1905, and teaches five standards.

Attached to this and the Vernacular School is a boarding house maintained by the district local board for Muhammadan boys of the district, who are being educated in Jacobabad. It has accommodation for about 30 boys, and is about to be increased.

Newspapers and Libraries.

There is one newspaper only published in the district, the Frontier Gazette, an Anglo-Vernacular paper published weekly at Jacobabad. Attached to it is a printing press. There is only one public library, the Seth Rijharam's. This was opened in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 1,700 of which Seth Rijharam and the Hindu Panchayat of Jacobabad contributed Rs. 1,000, the balance being raised by public subscriptions. On the abolition of the cantonment the books of the European library were presented to this library, and it now possesses some 3,000 volumes. The library is a registered one.

HEALTH.

Tables XXX A & B, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF A VOLUME.

There is a small civil hospital at Jacobabad, containing 22 beds for men and 12 for women. Since the abolition of the cantonment it has been in charge of the civil surgeon Sukkur, who ordinarily visits Jacobabad once a week. The average number of inpatients is about 280 per annum. There is also a dispensary attached to the Railway at Jacobabad, and dispensaries exist at the four taluka towns.

In spite of the severe character of the climate the district is reasonably healthy. At the end of the inundation malaria is very prevalent for two or three months. In the last ten years Jacobabad has been visited both by cholera and plague, though thanks to the way in which it was laid out the town is not really congested and disease due to over crowding is unknown. Deaths due to exposure to the sun regularly occur.

A female dispensary is about to be opened in Jacobabad. It is intended that a female hospital should be built, when Government assistance can be obtained. In the meantime with the aid of the Municipality and a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Panchayat the dispensary is being started as a preliminary measure.

There are two veterinary dispensaries in the district, one at Jacobabad and one at Kandhkot. They are in charge of the District Local Board, and are regularly inspected by the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF A VOLUME.

The district has 5 talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Headquarters.	Number of tapas.	Number of dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
Jacobabad ..	Jacobabad ..	16	99	27° 56′ and 28° 26′ North Latitude. 6°7 59′ and 68° 37′ East Longitude.	461	78,540	3,25,326
Shahdadkot ..	Shahdadkot ..	15	85	27° 40′ and 28° 3′ North Latitude. 6°7 22′ and 68° 11′ East Longitude	619	35,116	1,56,460
Thul ..	Thul ..	18	96	28° 5′ and 28° 26′ North Latitude. 68° 32′ and 68° 58′ East Longitude.	497	53,169	2,98,364
Kandhkot ..	Kandhkot ..	18	87	27° 59′ and 28° 27′ North Latitude. 68° 57′ and 69° 22′ East Longitude.	536	52,914	2,52,210
Kashmor ..	Kashmor ..	16	62	28° 4′ and 28° 30′ North Latitude. 69° 15′ and 69° 47′ East Longitude.	531	43,268	1,66,250

The district is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner, and he is also directly responsible for the Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas. The other talukas form a separate division, known as the Kandhkot division and are in charge of a Deputy Collector. There is no Huzur Treasury at Jacobabad; the accounts of the district are controlled by the Huzur office at Sukkur. The Deputy Commissioner is no longer *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police; the system has been assimilated to that of the remainder of the Province, and a District Superintendent of Police with a Deputy is now responsible for the Force. On the removal of the last regiment, a cavalry one, from Jacobabad in 1914 a special force of 50 mounted police was raised, which is available for service at any point of the district where it may be required. It is of interest to note that the last occasion on which a serious disturbance was anticipated on the frontier was in 1903, when a band of Bugtis and one of Jakhranis met on the northern border of Kandhkot taluka, and were only prevented from coming to blows by the timely arrival of the Deputy Commissioner with a small detachment of the Sind Horse from Jacobabad.

The Frontier Regulations are in operation in every taluka of the district, and this circumstance serves to differentiate the character of the administration from that of any other district in the Province.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Jacobabad.

Jacobabad (formerly known as Khanghar) the chief town and head-quarters of the district is situated in latitude 28° 16′ North and longitude 68° 30′ East, and is about 180 feet above sea level. It is on the Quetta-Pishin line of the North Western Railway. The town owes its origin to General John Jacob, C. B, then Major Jacob, Commandant of the Sind Horse, who in 1847 was sent to the frontier to put an end to the anarchy then prevailing. As a result of Sir Charles Napier's campaign of 1844-45 the defeated Jakhranis and Dombkis had been settled at Janidero, whilst at Khanghar itself three miles to the north there was a mud fort in which a cavalry outpost was stationed to protect the country. Major Jacob decided to establish his head-quarters at Khanghar, and not at Janidero, and accordingly proceeded to lay out a town and cantonment, which was called Jacobabad after him. Except for a short interval when he acted as Commissioner in Sind, and when he went on service in the Persian Gulf, General Jacob remained continuously on the frontier till his death at Jacobabad in December 1858. The whole country side on his arrival was bare, and the water scanty and bad, but by means of canals, water from the river Indus was brought to the town with the result that broad avenues of trees were laid out, and to this day the spacious roads and the fine trees of Jacobabad are without a rival in the Province.

The central point of the town, with the bazars on one side and the old cantonment on the other is the Residency, a large double storied house built by General Jacob, and by its size intended to convey to the inhabitants of the frontier some idea of the permanent character of the British Raj which was then being established amongst them. It was built to the immediate south of the old fort and the three banyas' shops, which comprised the old village of Khanghar. The house was enclosed in twenty one acres of land. In this area were included the offices, and the workshops, where Jacob made his clocks and invented his rifles, etc. The house itself originally contained two public rooms, eight suites of apartments, and upstairs a durbar hall beneath which a huge thermantidote used to work. Two enormous clocks, made by Jacob himself stood in the house, one upstairs

and one in the entrance hall. They told the hour and the day of the week, the month, the date of the month, and the changes of the moon. The latter clock is working to the present day. In 1879 the upper storey showed signs of collapsing, and was pulled down. What is left of the house is still imposing, and to commemorate its illustrious founder a marble tablet has been placed on the wall of the main porch stating that

" In this house lived and died
General John Jacob
Political Superintendent and Commandant
Frontier of Upper Sind 1847-58."

with a translation into Sindhi. The house is still the residence of the Deputy Commissioner.

To the right of the Residency is a large tank, excavated under General Jacob's directions and then a series of commodious markets, which cost nearly half a lac of rupees. In front of them stands the Victoria Clock Tower, erected to commemorate the Jubilee of 1887. The town proper really consists of five main streets running parallel to one another and with smaller cross streets. On their outskirts are three different sets of Police lines, the Army Remount stables, a civil hospital, Kacheri, Municipal office, Veterinary dispensary, Municipal schools and the usual Government offices. The cemetery contains both General Jacob's tomb and a monument to commemorate him. The most interesting feature of the Army Remount stables is the tomb of General Jacob's favourite charger "Messenger" a mud erection somewhat in the shape of a pyramid and standing some 15 feet high. A small marble tablet explains what it is. The town which is roughly two miles long and one mile wide is intersected by two small inundation canals, the Budhuwah and the Rajwah.

The cantonment lay to the left of the Residency and was most spaciously laid out, the garrison at one time containing a brigade of cavalry, and a battalion of infantry. Behind the lines and the town on the north side lies the parade ground more than two miles in length. Since the occupation of Quetta the importance of Jacobabad as a military station steadily declined; for many years only one cavalry regiment was stationed there, and finally in 1914

that was removed, and the cantonment abolished. The old lines and the officers' bungalows are now gradually falling to pieces, in contrast to the town proper, which as the centre of a flourishing grain trade and as the head-quarters of a civil district is showing every sign of increasing prosperity. The town is not particularly healthy, but this is due rather to the poor quality of the water than to the intense heat.

The chief event in the life of the town is the annual horse show which takes place in the second week of January, and attracts exhibits from the district and from across the border. It ends with Baluch horse races, the most characteristic and interesting form of entertainment known to the frontier.

Apart from Jacobabad there are but few places of interest in the district. The explanation of this is that before the arrival of the British the country, as already stated, was a wilderness. Law and order were unknown, and none of the previous rulers of Sind had made any attempt to settle or develop it.

Kandhkot.

Kandhkot, a village with a population of 1,467 at the census of 1911 and the head-quarters of the Taluka of that name lies in 28° 14′ North latitude and 69° 13′ East longitude. It was formerly one of the outposts of the Sind Horse. It contains a Kacheri, Police lines, Vernacular school, Musafirkhana, Post and Telegraph Office, Public Works Department Bungalow, local fund garden, dispensary and a veterinary dispensary. There is a station on the Jacobabad-Kashmor light railway within a mile of the village.

Kashmor.

Kashmor, a village with a population of 1,041 at the census of 1911 and the head-quarters of the Taluka of that name is situated in 28° 26′ North latitude and 69° 37′ East longitude. It is the fourth village of its name, the three preceding it having all been eroded. It was at one time the last outpost of the Sind Horse; but their extensive lines are now in ruins. The village contains a Kacheri, Police lines, Vernacular school dispensary, musafirkhana, post and telegraph office and a local fund garden. It is the terminus of the Jacobabad-Kashmor railway, which is at a mile's distance on the other

side of the Desert Canal. The Kashmor bund, which begins at the Punjab border six miles north of the village, passes by one side of it. Lacquer work of some merit is made by a few families in Kashmor, and is sold. Baluch rugs are also made in the neighbourhood. They are worked by the women of the family for domestic use, and are not ordinarily available for sale.

Shahdadkot. Shahdadkot till recently known as Shahdadpur in 27° 51′ North latitude and 37° 57′ East longitude is the head-quarter station of the Taluka of that name and is situated on the west bank of the Dateji Kur. The town is in the centre of a moderately prosperous tract, though a short time after the conquest of the Province it was almost destitute of population and is described as being more like the bed of a salt lagoon at low water in a spring tide than an inland district. It was however at one time a large place from which Sir John Keane, when in Sind, drew supplies for his army, then on the point of advancing in Afghanistan, but after that it fell into ruin so much so that when Lieut. James Deputy Collector of Chandko district (the present Larkana and Ratodero sub-divisions) visited it in 1846, an old Hindu was its only occupant. It has however progressed under British rule and now contains a population of 2,405. It has fine avenues of shady trees, a local fund garden, a District Bungalow, a Kacheri, Police Lines, a Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. It has road communications with Garhi Khairo, Sujawal, Kambar and Larkana. A light railway is shortly to be constructed connecting it with Jacobabad on the one side and Kambar and Larkana on the other. There is one rice husking factory in the town. The bulk of the trade is in grain, and the merchants have their dealings with the Larkhana district rather than with the Upper Sind Frontier. In fact up to 1883-84 the town was contained in the Sujawal Taluka of the old Shikarpur District. It is still included in the jurisdiction of the civil court of Larkana, and the dispensary is controlled by the Civil Surgeon Larkana. The Kur Dateji is a branch of the Ghar Canal which flows through Larkana. It is so called from one Dato Khuhawar, an ancestor of the Khuhawars who are the principal landholders of the town and the

Taluka. The name of the town was changed in 1914 owing to the confusion caused by the existence of another town of the same name in Nawabshah district. A 'kot' belonging to the Khuhawars once existed on the site of the present town.

Thul.

Thul, a village with a population of 1,847 at the census of 1911, and the head-quarters of the Taluka of that name lies in 28° North latitude and 68° 48′ East Longitude. It contains a Kacheri, Police lines, post and telegraph office, district bungalow, dispensary, musafirkhana and a school, a modern and commodious building. There is a station on the Jacobabad Kashmor light railway within two miles of the village. The village is known as old Thul in contradistinction to new Thul, near the railway station where for some years the Government offices were situated. New Thul was after some years abandoned and is now in ruins.

TABLE I.

Area and Population.

Taluka.	Area in acres.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population in 1911. Total.	Population in 1911. Males.	Population in 1911. Females.	Population in 1911. Urban.	Population in 1911. Rural.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1901. Total	Population in 1901. Males.	Population in 1901. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jacobabad ..	2,94,678	1	98	785,40	44,342	34,198	11,361	67,179	14,504	170	64,972	36,671	28,301
Shahdadkot ..	3,96,376	..	78	35,116	19,127	15,989	..	35,116	5,934	57	32,385	17,851	14,534
Thul ..	3,17,816	..	95	53,169	28,860	24,309	..	53,169	9,133	107	47,786	26,106	21,680
Kandhkot ..	3,51,116	..	88	52,914	29,153	23,761	..	52,914	9,496	99	48,723	27,740	20,983
Kashmor ..	3,55,383	..	62	43,268	24,077	19,191	..	43,268	7,779	81	38,179	21,509	16,670
Total ..	17,15,369 or 2,680 sq. miles.	1	421	2,63,007	1,45,559	1,17,448	11,361	2,51,646	46,846	99	2,32,045	1,29,877	1,02,168

The areas of the talukas as they stood in August 1916 were as follows :—

Taluka.	Acres.
Jacobabad	2,96,399
Shahdadkot	3,96,381
Thul	3,17,821
Kandhkot	3,55,837
Kashmor	3,43,835

TABLE

RAIN

Part A.—By months

Month.	Rainfall.									
	Normal * mean.	1896.	1897.	1808.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	In cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 26	0 15	0 3	0 4	..	0 8	0 27	..	0 5	0 68
February ..	0 27	0 19	0 32	0 3	0 13	..	0 26	..	0 2	0 11
March ..	0 25	0 61	..	..	0 27	0 4	0 92	0 8	0 2	1 57
April ..	0 17	..	0 25	..	..	0 8	..	..	0 38	..
May ..	0 15	..	..	0 23	1 60	0 5	0 65	0 6	0 35	..
June ..	0 10	0 5	0 4	..	..	..	..	0 27	0 13	0 30
July ..	1 21	1 56	1 16	2 90	..	..	0 55	..	2 29	..
August ..	1 25	0 24	2 45	..	..	3 35	..	1 18	..	..
September ..	0 19	..	0 39	..	..	0 15	0 3	0 50	..	..
October ..	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1
November ..	0 12	..	..	..	..	0 7	..	..	..	..
December ..	0 15	..	0 36	0 5	..	1 43	..	0 1	..	0 1
Total ..	4 13	2 80	5 0	3 25	2 0	5 25	2 68	2 10	3 24	2 68

* Average for

Part B.—

Jacobabad ..	3 34	2 80	5 0	3 25	2 0	5 25	2 68	2 10	3 24	2 68
Kashmor ..	3 06	1 75	2 40	2 13	0 7	2 39	1 60	3 20	4 74	3 5
Thul ..	2 62	1 84	4 11	1 71	0 84	2 17	1 54	1 20	2 75	2 86
Shahdadkot ..	3 8	1 89	4 64	3 71	0 60	2 98	3 25	1 91	5 93	2 72
Kandhkot ..	3 61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 63

II.

FALL.

(at Jacobabad.).

1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 85	0 6	..	1 15	0 7	1 13	0 27	0 20	..	0 3	..
0 54	2 84	0 75	..	0 37	..	..	..	0 7	0 98	0 7
0 11	1 41	0 9	..	..	..	0 94	..	0 32	..	0 32
0 7	0 1	0 31	0 62	0 36	0 16	..	..	..	0 14	0 26
..	..	..	..	..	0 19	..	0 7	..	..	..
..	0 6	1 74	..	0 1	0 65	..	..	0 82	1 55	..
0 46	..	0 22	2 13	0 7	1 35	0 5	0 37	0 48	2 73	0 6
..	1 19	1 33	0 67	0 45	0 36	..	0 2	1 47	0 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 70	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 40	0 68	0 63
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10	..	..	0 45	..
0 18	..	..	0 2	0 8	..	..	0 5	1 30	0 7	..
2 21	5 57	4 44	4 59	1 41	3 84	1 36	1 41	4 86	6 78	1 34

over 40 years.

By talukas.

2 21	5 57	4 44	4 59	1 41	3 84	1 36	1 41	4 86	6 78	1 34
1 62	6 20	3 72	5 84	3 18	2 97	1 1	1 2	1 50	9 93	2 80
1 4	7 68	2 7	3 11	0 82	3 66	1 35	0 44	5 28	5 35	2 55
1 32	5 18	11 27	3 25	1 62	4 97	2 7	1 82	6 45	6 97	3 50
1 18	5 23	3 35	7 20	2 96	2 32	0 69	2 98	5 72	3 81	5 30

TABLE III.

Temperature (at Jacobabad.)

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896	82	39	121	73	115	75	95	39
1897	78	30	121	73	115	78	99	48
1898	84	33	123	69	118	74	94	42
1899	82	32	122	70	120	79	98	48
1900	81	34	122	66	123	81	99	49
1901	78	34	123	67	126	79	98	42
1902	88	32	122	69	121	83	97	49
1903	76	32	120	66	118	77	98	42
1904	85	34	123	71	117	80	102	49
1905	77	25	124	68	122	79	101	49
1906	78 0	32 0	123 0	73 0	114 0	83 0	96 0	50 4
1907	90 5	36 4	118 6	60 4	115 6	77 6	95 0	43 5
1908	82 8	36 4	117 0	67 4	113 5	77 6	94 0	43 8
1909	76 0	31 4	116 4	63 4	114 3	79 5	102 8	46 0
1910	80 4	33 5	125 2	72 0	114 4	77 0	96 0	43 0
1911	80 2	35 8	121 2	69 0	117 0	77 8	95 0	39 4
1912	80 0	39 0	126 1	68 4	119 4	82 0	98 4	39 4
1913*	92 2	36 2	124 0	68 2	113 4	80 0	95 8	43 2
1914	85 2	40 2	126 0	66 4	114 0	77 4	92 4	52 0
1915	83 0	37 0	123 0	76 0	125 0	81 0	99 0	43 4

TABLE IV.

POPULATION OF TOWN (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.					Males.					Females.				
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jacobabad ..	10,804	11,352	12,396	10,787	8,324	7,252	7,097	7,494	6,547	4,807	3,552	4,255	4,902	4,240	3,517
Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	3,037	..	..	..	..	2,137	..	..	..	..	900
Total ..	10,804	11,352	12,396	10,787	11,361	7,252	7,097	7,494	6,547	6,944	3,552	4,255	4,902	4,240	4,417

TABLE V.

Religion and education (Census of 1911).

Tàluka.	Religion.				Education. Number of persons.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kashmor ..	2,695	40,564	1	8	787	23
Kandhkot ..	4,940	47,933	4	37	1,179	25
Thul ..	5,159	47,985	5	20	1,223	13
Jacobàbad ..	10,501	67,756	21	262	3,625	176
Shahdàdkot ..	3,200	31,732	..	184	1,022	37
Total ..	26,495	2,35,970	31	511	7,836	274

TABLE VI.

Caste, Tribe or Race (Census of 1911).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Tàluka.					District Total.
	Kashmor.	Kandhkot.	Thul.	Jacobabad.	Shahdad-kot.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus ..	**2,826**	**4,814**	**5,766**	**9,938**	**3,151**	**26,495**
Lohanas ..	1,750	2,533	4,207	7,246	2,878	18,614
Others ..	1,076	2,281	1,559	2,692	273	7,881
Musalman ..	**57,506**	**64,029**	**73,822**	**96,566**	**44,047**	**2,35,970**
Baluchis ..	12,794	22,907	12,216	23,020	12,068	83,005
Burdi ..	6,452	15,608	5,781	9,503	1,125	38,469
Others ..	6,342	7,299	6,435	13,517	10,943	44,536
Sama ..	14,965	12,188	21,199	21,559	10,236	80,147
Other Sindhis ..	21,922	17,236	28,241	26,787	12,226	1,06,412
Minor and unspecified ..	7,825	11,698	12,166	25,200	9,517	66,406

TABLE VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.		1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.		Not recorded.	1,480,396	1,663,934	1,566,984	1,593,918
Not available for cultivation	..		420,446	446,912	330,652	372,825
A.—Forest lands	.. ..		46,405	43,649	28,555	25,680
B.—Other	.. ..		374,041	403,263	302,097	347,145
Available for cultivation	.. ..	2,46,662	1,059,950	1,217,022	1,236,332	1,221,093
A.—Unoccupied	.. ..	1,18,573	403,037	353,057	270,174	272,056
B.—Occupied	.. ..	1,28,089	656,913	863,965	966,158	949,037
(1) Current fallows	.. ..	..	363,463	401,713	517,966	495,543
(2) Net area cropped during the year		1,28,089	293,450	462,252	448,192	453,494
A. Irrigated—	.. ..	..	292,758	461,811	444,898	452,218
By canals	.. ..	Not recorded.	253,340	421,717	398,770	420,589
By wells and tanks	..		202	274	449	948
Direct from river	.. ..		39,216	39,820	45,679	30,681
B. On rain fall	.. ..		692	441	3,294	1,276
Crops.						
Cereals	.. ..	1,19,981	233,411	304,607	327,126	340,776
Juari	.. ..	82,391	149,318	171,846	129,632	78,773
Bajri	.. ..	3,679	25,545	52,920	50,601	104,576
Paddy	.. ..	6,109	8,029	35,666	77,871	71,103
Wheat	.. ..	21,780	46,933	42,314	67,210	82,449
Other cereals	.. ..	* 6,022	3,586	1,861	1,812	3,875
Pulses	.. ..	3,681	10,711	80,714	113,480	104,175
Gram	.. ..	1,316	3,020	46,268	77,859	82,763
Green gram	.. ..	..	864	2,448	997	782
Chickling vetch	.. ..	..	5,839	30,247	32,664	19,619
Other pulses	.. ..	2,365	988	1,751	1,960	1,011
Tobacco	.. ..	108	46	70	139	184
Sugarcane	.. ..	..	38	8	23	34
Oil seeds (not forest)	.. ..	2,325	53,265	114,184	61,045	56,376
Sesame	.. ..	2,325	31,114	54,133	34,550	3,747
Rape	.. ..	..	11,800	27,268	14,237	19,131
Jamba	.. ..	..	10,351	32,783	12,258	33,498
Fibres	.. ..	3,127	1,631	1,333	992	298
Cotton	.. ..	3,127	1,607	1,320	965	290
Other fibres	.. ..	..	24	13	27	8
Orchard and garden produce	..	93	1,275	4,413	3,021	2,844
Condiments and Spices	.. ..	..	744	833	264	278
Dyes (not forest)	.. ..	9	43	..	3	..
Starches	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. ..	..	110	118	160	271
Total crop	.. ..	1,29,324	301,274	506,280	506,253	505,238
Less area twice cropped	.. ..	1,235	7,824	44,028	58,061	51,744
Actual area cropped	.. ..	1,28,089	293,450	462,252	448,192	453,494

* Other products besides cereals appear to be included in this figure, but their detaills are not given.

TABLE VIII.

Domestic animals and agricultural stock.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle—					
Plough cattle			47,557	52,675	56,603
Bulls for breeding purposes ..	25,282	36,853	357	595	266
Oxen and he buffaloes for other purposes.			1,199	452	250
Milch cattle	32,251	32,884	58,769	84,661	78,424
Young stock	Not	recorded.	29,910	40,856	43,343
Total Cattle ..	57,533	69,737	1,37,792	1,79,229	1,78,886
Others—					
Horses or ponies	4,500	5,078	8,793	9,984	8,025
Sheep	37,300	48,240	41,606	80,702	108,891
Goats			54,888	84,156	1,10,211
Camels	Not recorded.	8,028	3,207	4,723	4,729
Mules	Do.	22	45	55	33
Donkeys	Do.	1,235	3,648	3,376	4,843
Total ..	41,800	62,603	1,12,187	1,82,996	2,36,732
Ploughs	23,210	17,016	20,856	22,964	24,916
Carts	2,657	5,116	9,916	12,853	14,507

TABLE IX.

Sources of water-supply during the year 1915-16.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
1	2	3
Kashmor ..	72	49
Kandhkot ..	446	22
Thul ..	181	148
Jacobabad ..	340	161
Shahdadkot ..	87	63
Total ..	1,126	443

TABLE X.

M H 1509—6

TABLE

IRRIGATION

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1915-16.	1870 1871.			1880 1881.			
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Area irrigated.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—*Work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.*	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1. Desert Canal ..	27,20,556	..	..	..	77,784	1,17,507	17,679	124,919
2. Unhar canal ..	7,88,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,690
3. Begari canal* ..	24,50,687	121,384	2,15,999	33,632	82,452	1,15,367	64,490	144,053
4. Sukkur canal* ..	14,25,974	52,928	1,23,486	7,750	59,221	99,880	50,985	87,199
5. Ghar canal* ..	5,70,139	83,457	1,62,630	68,454	220,573	4,68,267	53,571	253,114
II.—*Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.*								
1. Sind (Munghir) canal ..		48,488	1,21,439	5,813	46,269	1,06,330	24,296	66,527
III.—*Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.*								
2. Kashmor band ..		..	..	..	..	..	54,798	4,559

* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur

X.

Works.

1890-1891.		1900-1901.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.		
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1,75,901	51,344	151,864	2,21,828	68,761	186,470	3,57,867	1,55,570	201,159	3,95,022	94,347
38,689	15,724	85,378	1,72,270	42,961	81,541	1,75,064	43,662	80,136	1,78,222	39,967
2,65,773	81,372	285,550	5,62,514	1,05,387	273,730	5,55,490	2,21,043	309,049	6,26,870	1,45,893
2,14,323	37,437	99,569	2,67,757	66,251	129,846	3,03,025	43,595	105,390	2,66,479	1,09,521
7,13,475	1,68,994	274,689	7,79,759	1,84,250	365,423	9,42,618	2,34,914	299,316	8,68,284	2,47,805
1,79,722	36,350	99,284	2,92,533	1,22,631	22,696	58,648	3,883	..	..	11,005
8,954	1,27,423	4,500	11,591	92,334	7,030	15,955	3,39,615	4,776	10,714	65,329

Larkana districts.
districts.

TABLE XI.

TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.	Collections.	Outstanding balances.	Advances.	Collections.	Outstanding balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-1896 ..	13,140	2,844	21,986	980	3,401	17,637
1896-1897 ..	7,370	4,418	24,938	1,050	2,218	16,469
1897-1898 ..	3,020	3,694	24,264	475	1,438	15,506
1898-1899 ..	40,600	5,093	59,571	4,379	1,481	18,604
1899-1900 ..	9,844	22,886	46,529	5,138	7,558	16,184
1900-1901 ..	10,125	11,370	45,284	1,590	1,715	16,057
1901-1902 ..	48,640	10,420	83,504	23,875	7,929	32,003
1902-1903 ..	44,550	12,323	1,15,731	10,530	6,890	35,643
1903-1904 ..	30,195	11,133	1,30,793	12,475	4,132	43,986
1904-1905 ..	33,900	18,473	1,46,220	7,245	6,300	44,931
1905-1906 ..	27,755	47,894	1,26,426	11,495	16,357	40,068
1906-1907 ..	23,395	42,087	1,07,709	8,431	20,708	27,718
1907-1908 ..	21,669	45,017	84,361	11,736	17,680	21,975
1908-1909 ..	25,465	47,027	62,799	10,060	15,073	16,962
1909-1910 ..	24,060	30,865	55,656	17,510	16,605	17,931
1910-1911 ..	37,965	22,207	71,315	19,710	13,601	24,040
1911-1912 ..	46,910	24,993	93,233	31,801	15,582	40,259
1912-1913 ..	54,885	27,410	1,20,923	41,077	25,359	55,977
1913-1914 ..	44,098	66,568	98,548	32,291	56,414	32,909
1914-1915 ..	40,533	58,691	79,865	50,895	56,068	27,736
1915-1916* ..	49,915	46,641	82,412	50,915	41,166	37,687

*The figures for the year 1915-1916 are for 14 months, *i.e.*, from August 1st, 1915, to September 30th, 1916.

TABLE XII.

PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE AND WAGES (AT JACOBABAD).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able-bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horse-keeper
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1896 ..	12	8	17	18	17	10	Rupee 1 per diem.	Rupee 1 per diem.	Annas 5 per diem.	Rs. 9 per mensem.
1897 ..	8	8	10	13	9	11				
1898 ..	11	10	19	23	14	11				
1899 ..	13	11	25	27	18	11				
1900 ..	11	9	11	12	11	11				
1901 ..	10	9	24	24	9	11				
1902 ..	13	10	17	17	17	11				
1903 ..	12	10	21	19	18	11				
1904 ..	12	10	26	24	20	13				
1905 ..	11	11	17	16	17	15				
1906 ..	11	9	14	14	13	15	30	30	9	9
1907 ..	13	6	21	19	14	14	30	30	9	9
1908 ..	8	5	12	11	10	18	30	30	9	9
1909 ..	8	6	15	12	11	14	35	35	12	9
1910 ..	9	7	13	13	13	14	35	40	12	9
1911 ..	10	7	16	15	20	16	35	40	12	10
1912 ..	9	6	11	9	13	16	35	35	12	10
1913 ..	9	6	13	13	12	16	35	35	12	10
1914 ..	10	6	13	15	10	16	38	38	12	10
1915 ..	7	6	12	12	8	18	38	38	12	10

Note. 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for Fridays, holidays, etc.

TABLE XIII.

Famine.

No famine has affected the district during the past 20 years.

TABLE XIV.

Forest statistics.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—					
Reserved	..	74 231	96 239	78 203	88 73
Protected	..	1 28	0 585	0 585	0 585
Total ..	..	75 259	97 184	79 148	89 18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—					
(1) Timber ..	2,000	3,608	1,551	529	1,472
(2) Firewood	2,800	43,205	6,000	2,079	5,984
(3) Grazing	..	3,277	1,148	1,214	2,513
(4) Babul pods	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Lac	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products	879	3,482	1,965	976	1,444
3. Receipts	5,679	53,572	10,664	4,798	11,413
4. Expenditure	2,000	30,593	2,287	5,589	5,437
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation	..	..	4,158	581	1,324
6. Area closed to grazing	..	..	4,158	2,171	6,125

Note 1.—The figures for each year are given for the revenue district as it was constituted in that year.

Note 2.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV.

Previous and Current settlements.

Tàluka.	Previous Settlement.							Current irrigational Settlement							
								Kharif.					Rabi.		
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Date of introduction.	Number of groups.	Gardens.	Rice flow.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Lift.	Sailabi.	Bosi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kashmor ..	Irrigational.	1894-95 to 1905-06	63,231	1,53,011	2 7	1906-07	3	3 4 3 0 3 0	4 0 4 0 4 0	2 6 2 2 2 0	1 14 1 10 1 8	1 14 1 10 1 8	3 6 3 2 3 0	2 6 2 2 2 0	2 6 2 2 2 0
Kandhkot ..		1900-01 to 1905-06	98,526	227,835	2 5	1906.07	3	3 4 3 0 3 0	4 0 4 0 4 0	2 8 2 4 2 0	2 0 1 12 1 8	2 4 2 0 1 12	3 8 3 4 3 0	2 10 2 10 2 10	2 10 2 10 2 10
Thul ..		1894-95 to 1905-06	106,327	2,43,689	2 5	1906.07	3	3 8 3 4 3 0	4 0 4 0 4 0	2 12 2 8 2 4	2 4 2 0 1 12	2 8 2 4 2 0	3 12 3 8 3 4	2 12 2 12 2 12	2 12 2 12 2 12
Jacobabad ..		1895-96 to 1905-06	99,982	2,76,337	2 12	1906.07	3	*	4 8 4 0 3 8	2 12 2 8 2 4	2 0 1 12 1 8	2 2 1 14 1 10	3 8 3 4 3 0	3 0 2 12 2 8	3 0 2 12 2 8
Shahdadkot ..		1884-85 to 1892-93	54,681	131,811	2 6	1893.94	2	3 0 2 14	3 0 2 14	2 4 2 2	2 0 1 14	2 4 2 2	3 4 2 14	2 12 2 6	2 8 2 2

* According to the mode of irrigation employed.

TABLE XV.

Taluka.	Showing rates per acre for group.										Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
			Barani and hill torrents.		River Kacha.					Others.			
						Rabi.							
	Sailabi aided by lift.	Bosi aided by lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif and Peshras.	Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Land sown but not ploughed.	Simko crop	Babul and groves (huris).			
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Kashmor ..	3 6 3 2 3 0	3 6 3 2 3 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	1 8 1 8 1 8	2 12	3 0	2 12	1 8	0 8	..	49,834	117,934	2 3
Kandhkot ..	3 8 3 4 3 0	3 8 3 4 3 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	1 8 1 8 1 8	2 12	3 0	2 12	1 8	0 8	..	91,549	215,956	2 5
Thul ..	3 12 3 8 3 4	3 12 3 8 3 4	1 0 1 0 1 0	1 8 1 8 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,828	269,980	2 7
Jacobabad ..	3 8 3 4 3 0	3 8 3 4 3 0	1 8 1 8 1 8	1 8 1 8 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	131,825	343,742	2 10
Shahdadkot ..	3 12 3 2	3 4 2 14	1 8 Rabi aided by hill stream 2-8-0	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,319	158,699	2 8

Note.—Revised irrigational Settlements have been introduced in the three tàlukas of Kashmor, Kandhkot and Thul, and the following rates of assessment have come into force from 1917-18 for a period of 20 years. The number of groups in Kandhkot alone has been increased from 3 to 4 :—

KHARIF.

Talukas.	Groups.	Gardens.	Rice flow.	Other flow and sailabi.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow and flow aided by lift.
Kashmor	I	According to the kind of irrigation employed.	4 12	2 10	1 14	2 2
	II		4 6	2 6	1 10	1 14
	III		4 0	2 2	1 6	1 10
Kandhkot	I	Do.	5 4	2 14	2 2	2 6
	II		4 12	2 10	1 14	2 2
	III		4 6	2 6	1 10	1 14
	IV		4 0	2 2	1 6	1 10
Thul	I	Do.	5 4	3 2	2 6	2 10
	II		4 12	2 14	2 2	2 6
	III		4 6	2 10	1 14	2 2

TABLE XV.

Talukas.	Barani.	Chahi.	Bosi and Sailabi.	Irrigated Rabi.	Dabari Watered.	Unwatered.	Barani.
		RABI.					
Kashmor	0 8	Same as Kharif lift rates.	2 10	3 10	0 8	0 4	0 8
	0 8		2 6	3 6	0 8	0 4	0 8
	0 8		2 2	3 2	0 8	0 4	0 8
Kandhkot	0 8	Do. ..	2 14	3 14	1 0	0 12	0 8
	0 8		2 10	3 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
	0 8		2 6	3 6	0 8	0 4	0 8
	0 8		2 2	3 2	0 8	0 4	0 8
Thul	0 8	Do. ..	3 2	4 2	1 0	0 12	0 8
	0 8		2 14	3 14	1 0	0 8	0 8
	0 8		2 10	3 10	0 8	0 4	0 8

M H 1509—7

TABLE XVI.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.	Persons convicted or bound over in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
1. Offences against public tranquility ..	24	25	24
2. Murder .. .. } 3. Culpable homicide .. .. }	22	13	16
4. Rape	....	....	....
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt	213	253	225
6. Dacoity and robbery	4	6	9
7. Theft, including cattle theft	144	130	120
8. Other offences against the I. P. C. ..	316	303	252
9. Bad livelihood	45	45	46
10. Police	26	10	20
11. Salt Law	3	2	2
12. Excise	18	13	15
13. Forest	13	29	39
14. Stamps	....	4	2
15. Municipal	3	6	4
16. Other offences	533	394	290
Total ..	1,364	1,233	1,064

TABLE XVII.

WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
Original.			
Persons tried by—			
Subordinate Magistrates	971	948	877
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates	1,415	1,290	1,160
Court of Session	49	41	49
Total ..	2,435	2,279	2,086
Appellate.			
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates	82	80	62
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	102	112	105
Total ..	184	192	167
Revisional.			
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate	11	3	2
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session	2	6	2
Number of applicants for revision by the Commissioner in Sind in cases under the Sind Frontier Regulations	35	7	27
Total ..	48	16	31
Grand Total ..	2,667	2,487	2,288

TABLE XVIII.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in		Total number or appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judges' Courts.						
	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Courts.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1913 ..	961	127	1,088	1	28	29	1,56,083	3,92,131	23	1
1914 ..	1,202	156	1,358	1	25	26	1,79,816	5,20,897	13	1
1915 ..	1,252	91	1343	3	15	18	1,91,227	2,48,527	8	..

TABLE XIX.

REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration offices	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.		Total receipts	
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra-ordinary fees and fines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ..	5	677	5,70,077	2,226	40	77	2,309	1,208
1897-98 ..	5	600	6,68,895	2,423	33	89	2,222	1,079
1898-99 ..	5	617	6,73,150	2,240	29	71	2,311	1,171
1899-1900 ..	5	613	4,11,216	1,750	30	73	1,833	1,014
1900-1901 ..	5	775	7,82,622	2,472	38	94	2,573	1,420
1901-1902 ..	5	582	6,68,992	2,106	36	81	2,197	1,485
1902 ..	5	606	5,59,429	2,042	31	63	2,123	1,466
1903 ..	5	710	5,37,849	2,295	44	108	2,414	1,447
1904 ..	5	626	4,45,922	2,018	33	91	2,127	1,423
1905 ..	5	689	5,59,980	3,315	46	196	3,566	540
1906 ..	5	741	6,38,311	3,701	35	126	3,827	560
1907 ..	5	957	9,41,009	4,581	44	159	4,740	663
1908 ..	5	991	11,47,024	4,897	37	114	5,011	646
1909 ..	5	1,037	10,31,488	4,653	29	115	4,768	481
1910 ..	5	1,100	11,67,264	4,782	30	90	4,872	482
1911 ..	5	1,313	12,35,942	5,423	36	128	5,551	605
1912 ..	5	1,440	11,92,012	5,887	50	148	6,035	640
1913 ..	5	1,209	10,63,255	4,836	42	128	4,964	418
1914 ..	5	1,300	11,79,212	5,174	38	140	5,314	516
1915 ..	5	1,033	10,45,676	4,276	35	108	4,384	574

Note.—From 1902 details are for the calendar year, and for the preceding years for the financial years. Figures for the months of January to March 1902 have been included both in 1901.02 and in 1902.

TABLE XX.

Distribution of Police, 1915.

Police Stations.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jacobabad	2	5	47	244	298
Molàdàd	..	1	2	12	15
Garhi Khairo	..	1	5	16	22
Shahdàdkot	..	2	8	32	42
Thul	..	2	8	41	51
Kandhkot	1	2	8	50	61
Kashmor	..	2	7	38	47
Total ..	3	15	85	433	536

Summary of the District.

1. At 2 Police stations other than taluka head-quarters ..	..	2	6	11	19
2. At 39 out-posts	..	..	12	93	105
3. At 1 district head-quarters ..	2	5	43	210	260
4. At 5 taluka head-quarters (which are also Police stations) ..	1	8	20	85	114
5. Reserve	..	..	4	34	38
6. Total in the district. Armed ..	..	..	32	161	193
Unarmed ..	3	13	26	115	157
Mounted ..	..	2	27	157	186
Total ..	3	15	85	433	536
7. Sanctioned strength	3	15	85	433	536

TABLE XXI.

Jails.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in																			
	Males.	Females.	Total	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups ..	118	43	161	16	25	20	19	52	20	22	23	26	50	Not known owing to the destruction of the records.					53	57	36	37	41

TABLE XXII-A.

REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realised.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	8,37,294	7,26,109	8,05,720	9,55,676	8,71,049	8,87,101	12,74,605	7,82,540	7,09,569	10,37,874	8,72,144
Stamps* ..	2,48,532	2,59,764	2,64,330	2,98,207	3,16,756	2,81,791	2,56,347	1,90,690	1,81,237	1,72,499	35,173
Income tax* ..	11,845	11,621	13,821	12,463	11,538	15,010	60,541	14,226	8,538	8,973	9,146
Excise* ..	21,525	29,479	30,962	30,363	28,412	29,618	24,031	17,756	19,401	24,885	30,104
Local fund† ..	1,36,586	1,25,372	1,27,433	1,42,875	1,33,076	1,25,952	1,56,412	1,30,644	1,20,327	1,59,478	1,05,325
Other sources‡ ..	31,594	95,573	21,474	26,940	23,788	28,215	24,434	15,898	16,297	18,036	2,509
Total ..	12,87,376	12,47,918	12,63,740	14,66,524	13,84,619	13,67,687	17,96,370	11,51,754	10,55,369	14,21,745	10,54,401

Head of revenue realised.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	11,81,750	12,07,436	12,02,316	13,57,878	11,98,064	10,20,149	7,85,912	9,08,121	10,71,826	11,28,690
Stamps* ..	40,639	44,730	48,625	49,858	45,815	49,023	47,652	46,483	50,592	50,073
Income tax* ..	10,472	9,985	12,986	11,605	11,740	11,055	9,856	10,302	11,125	12,203
Excise * ..	6,999	34,712	40,789	41,355	52,642	53,013	38,511	38,072	44,285	56,003
Local fund† ..	1,21,796	1,22,533	1,24,651	1,42,734	1,32,368	1,23,723	1,18,466	1,30,700	1,46,214	1,57,495
Other sources‡ ..	1,494	1,331	2,309	5,177	3,103	2,460	1,457	1,526	1,520	2,998
Total ..	13,63,150	14,20,727	14,31,676	16,08,607	14,43,732	12,59,423	10,01,854	11,35,204	13,25,562	14,07,462

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the district, and the figures under "Stamps" include those for the Sukkur district also, as separate figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII up to the year 1904-05 when village cess system was abolished.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B.

Revenue details by talukas for the year 1915-16.

Taluka.	Land revenue.	Stamps.	Income tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jacobabad ..	3,54,878	31,887	7,142	36,151	23	19,054	4,49,135
Thul ..	3,35,500	4,500	1,900	4,700	630	13,400	3,60,630
Kandhkot ..	2,68,943	3,444	1,388	4,356	15	8,867	2,87,013
Kashmor ..	34,883	1,343	1,141	1,194	237	3,461	42,259
Shahdadkot ..	67,938	3,026	503	1,224	36	9.699	82,426
Total ..	10,62,142	44,200	12,074	47,625	941	54,481	12,21,463

TABLE XXIII.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—										
(1) Arrears ..	90,938	44,002	58,187	87,944	1,11,012	82,979	1,70,420	1,56,560	1,52,216	4,11,760
(2) Current ..	7,51,436	9,33,290	10,77,857	9,88,268	10,11,476	12,35,307	10,77,139	9,87,501	12,38,564	10,87,085
(3) Total ..	8,42,374	9,77,292	11,36,044	10,76,212	11,22,488	13,18,286	12,47,559	11,44,061	13,90,780	14,98,845
2. Deductions—										
(1) Remissions ..	56,655	67,970	61,176	83,132	64,699	43,319	74,569	1,49,721	1,285	24,444
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	39,722	3,191	10,181	744	16,366	908	51,230	52,583	2,900	1,89,423
(3) Total ..	96,377	71,161	71,357	83,876	81,065	44,227	1,25,799	2,02,304	4,185	2,13,867
3. Net demand—										
(1) Arrears ..	51,216	40,811	48,006	87,200	94,646	82,071	1,19,190	1,03,977	1,49,316	2,22,337
(2) Current ..	6,94,781	8,65,320	10,16,681	9,05,136	9,46,777	11,91,988	10,02,570	8,37,780	12,37,279	10,62,641
(3) Total ..	7,45,997	9,06,131	10,64,687	9,92,336	10,41,423	12,74,059	11,21,760	9,41,757	13,86,595	12,84,978
4. Collections—										
(1) Arrears ..	34,115	19,873	19,645	36,492	41,422	21,091	69,420	27,590	49,503	75,526
(2) Current ..	6,67,880	8,28,072	9,57,098	8,44,832	9,17,023	10,82,546	8,95,780	7,61,951	9,25,332	7,57,669
(3) Total ..	7,01,995	8,47,945	9,76,743	8,81,324	9,58,445	11,03,637	9,65,200	7,89,541	9,74,835	8,33,195
5. Balance—										
(1) Arrears ..	17,101	20,938	28,361	50,708	53,224	60,980	49,770	76,387	99,813	1,46,811
(2) Current ..	26,901	37,248	59,583	60,304	29,754	1,09,442	1,06,790	75,829	3,11,947	3,04,971
(3) Total ..	44,002	58,186	87,944	1,11,012	82,978	1,70,422	1,56,560	1,52,216	4,11,760	4,51,782

Particulars.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Net land Revenue—											
(1) Arrears ..	4,51,873	1,95,666	1,77,027	1,64,247	89,153	22,147	51,573	20,905	21,925	19,566	14,858
(2) Current ..	12,10,698	13,54,647	11,67,912	13,70,892	12,60,137	12,85,540	8,87,253	9,06,010	11,56,075	13,82,884	12,55,591
(3) Total ..	16,62,481	15,50,313	13,44,939	15,35,139	13,49,290	13,07,687	9,38,826	9,26,915	11,78,000	14,02,450	12,70,449
(2) Deductions—											
(1) Remissions ..	22,600	1,14,833	46,903	41,539	66,785	40,521	1,82,973	85,465	91,028	87,385	29,625
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	2,10,020	11,214	1,002	26,225	15,144	3,220	14,439	704	..	963	37
(3) Total ..	2,32,620	1,26,047	47,905	67,764	81,929	43,741	1,97,412	86,169	91,028	88,348	29,662
(3) Net demand—											
(1) Arrears ..	2,41,763	1,84,452	1,76,025	1,38,022	74,009	18,927	37,134	20,201	21,925	18,603	14,821
(2) Current ..	11,88,098	12,39,814	11,21,009	13,29,353	11,93,352	12,45,019	7,04,280	8,20,545	10,65,047	12,95,499	12,25,966
(3) Total ..	14,29,861	14,24,266	12,97,034	14,67,375	12,67,361	12,63,946	7,41,414	8,40,746	10,86,972	13,14,102	12,40,787
(4) Collections—											
(1) Arrears ..	1,04,036	52,732	66,353	64,601	57,702	8,594	23,862	6,456	10,683	9,905	5,026
(2) Current ..	11,30,158	11,94,505	10,66,434	13,13,619	11,87,512	12,03,779	6,96,647	8,12,365	10,56,723	12,89,339	12,23,254
(3) Total ..	12,34,194	12,47,237	11,32,787	13,78,220	12,45,214	12,12,373	7,20,509	8,18,821	10,67,406	12,99,244	12,28,280
(5) Balance—											
(1) Arrears ..	1,37,728	1,31,720	1,09,672	73,421	16,307	10,333	13,272	13,745	11,242	8,698	9,795
(2) Current ..	57,939	45,309	54,575	15,734	5,840	41,240	7,633	8,180	8,324	6,160	2,712
(3) Total	1,95,667	1,77,029	1,64,247	89,155	22,147	51,573	20,905	21,925	19,566	14,858	12,507

TABLE XXIV.

Excise.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	200	200	200	200	200	225	213	105	105	105
B.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty ..	28,403	30,488	30,950	28,482	30,134	25,080	24,936	17,056	22,039	22,828
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	920	907	859	950	963	1,074	1,103	840	1,165	1,091
	Total ..	29,323	31,395	31,809	29,432	31,097	26,154	26,039	17,896	23,204	23,919
C.—Opium and its preparation ..	1. Duty ..	5,538	5,637	5,908	2,513	2,695	2,681	2,804	2,088	2,849	2,398
	2. Gain on sale proceeds ..	..	..	..	†6,332	†5,609	†6,455	..	*25,576	648	978
	3. License fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5,538	5,637	5,908	†8,845	†8,304	†9,136	2,804	*27,664	3,497	3,376
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. License fees ..	17,010	15,000	15,500	15,500	18,000	21,300	11,095	6,129	8,493	7,896
	Total ..	17,010	15,000	15,500	15,500	18,000	21,300	11,095	6,129	8,493	7,896
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	66	36	526	11	366	128	333	32	72	5
	2. Opium ..	552	552	552	552	569	560	552	368	552	598
	Total ..	618	588	1,078	563	935	688	885	400	624	603
	Total Gross Revenue ..	52,689	52,820	54,495	†54,540	†58,536	†57,503	41,036	*52,194	35,923	35,899

TABLE XXIV.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	105	105	105	105	101	101	101	101	101	101	102
B.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	2. Still-head duty ..	26,897	33,667	39,799	43,119	46,392	48,256	49,546	43,023	41,458	44,146	45,358
	2. Distillery and license fees.	1,299	1,322	1,310	1,265	1,149	2,191	4,520	4,912	5,991	7,488	7,190
	Total ..	28,196	34,989	41,109	44,384	47,541	50,447	54,066	47,935	47,449	51,634	52,548
C.—Opium and its preparation ..	1. Duty ..	7,022	7,394	8,331	7,119	7,303	6,909	6,678	6,131	2,165	2,300	2,520
	2. Gain on sale-proceeds .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,726	4,945	5,396
	3. License fees ..	1,391	1,624	1,925	1,987	2,310	2,147	1,534	1,537	1,251	1,346	1,356
	Total ..	8,413	9,018	10,256	9,106	9,613	9,056	8,212	7,668	7,142	8,591	9,272
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. License fees ..	13,059	9,519	17,589	19,636	21,886	21,648	21,292	19,176	16,033	18,764	19,873
	Total ..	13,059	9,519	17,589	19,636	21,886	21,648	21,292	19,176	16,033	18,764	19,873
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	134	177	139	76	17	14	117	54	31	66	1
	2. Opium ..	1	..	..	3	2	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	135	177	139	79	19	20	118	54	31	66	1
	Total Gross Revenue .	49,908	53,808	69,198	73,310	79,160	81,272	83,789	74,934	71,373	79,156	81,796

* For the whole of Sind.

† Includes Shikàrpur.

Note.—1902-1903 financial year for 8 months and 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 full financial years the previous years being revenue.

TABLE XXV.

STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-1898.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	10,751	7,930	12,583	12,579	16,863	15,536	12,883	13,332	9,313	13,454
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	10,417	12,142	13,163	11,901	12,320	15,075	10,477	12,692	15,816	10,730
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	1,216	1,396	1,471	1,406	1,342	1,616	1,522	1,382	1,344	1,571
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	19	21	40	25	30	52	45	33	26	15
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	9,182	10,725	11,652	10,470	10,948	13,407	8,910	11,277	14,446	9,144
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	21,168	20,102	25,746	24,480	20,183	30,611	23,360	26,024	25,120	24,184

Sale proceeds.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	12,404	13,221	11,567	14,976	16,892	15,968	18,333	20,480	16,135	18,166	20,200
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	22,227	25,497	29,835	30,217	32,497	28,212	31,543	28,825	29,809	25,627	29,013
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	561	....	....	....	......	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	10	38	44	26	34	..	5	77	97	28	45
(4) Impressed stamps .. and labels.	21,656	25,459	29,791	30,191	32,463	28,212	31,538	28,748	29,712	25,599	28,968
(5) Share transfer and one-anna impressed stamps.	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	34,631	38,718	41,402	45,193	49,389	44,180	49,876	49,305	45,944	43,793	49,213

TABLE XXVI-A.

INCOME TAX.

Year.	Part I— Salaries.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Securities.		Part IV— Other sources.		Total.	
	Asses-sees.	Net collections	Asses-sees.	Net collections.	Asses-sees.	Net collections.	Asses-sees.	Net collections.	Asses-sees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	9	124	..	..	..	..	645	11,442	654	11,566
1896-1897 ..	9	70	..	..	..	..	619	11,416	628	11,486
1897-1898 ..	7	67	..	..	..	..	603	13,518	610	13,585
1898-1899 ..	7	64	..	..	..	..	605	12,287	612	12,351
1899-1900 ..	10	102	..	..	..	..	587	11,304	597	11,406
1900-1901 ..	9	95	..	..	..	..	647	14,838	656	14,933
1901-1902 ..	11	89	..	..	..	..	646	13,487	657	13,576
1902-1903 ..	10	111	..	..	..	..	670	14,086	680	14,197
1903-1904 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	245	8,519	246	8,520
1904-1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	8,955	235	8,955
1905-1906 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	8,934	232	8,934
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	10,450	262	10,450
1907-1908 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	9,807	255	9,807
1908-1909 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	12,931	278	12,931
1909-1910 ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	287	12,124	288	12,128
1910-1911 ..	1	39	..	..	..	..	298	11,876	299	11,915
1911-1912 ..	3	135	..	..	..	..	283	10,836	286	10,971
1912-1913 ..	2	50	3	72	..	..	262	9,779	267	9,901
1913-1914 ..	11	330	1	391	..	..	257	9,585	269	10,306
1914-1915 ..	13	602	1	421	..	..	275	10,161	289	11,184
1915-1916 ..	5	144	..	..	..	..	311	11,968	316	12,112

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B.

INCOME TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000-1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes Exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Asses-sees.	Net collections.	Asses-sees.	Net collections.	Asses-sees.	Net collections.	Asses-sees.	Net collections.	Asses-sees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	467	5,358	112	2,616	38	1,463	28	2,005	645	11,442
1896-1897 ..	440	5,085	108	2,512	41	1,561	30	2,258	619	11,416
1897-1898 ..	410	4,811	114	2,648	33	1,225	46	4,834	603	13,513
1898-1899 ..	423	4,900	106	2,464	39	1,463	37	3,460	605	12,287
1899-1900 ..	420	4,880	98	2,240	38	1,449	31	2,735	587	11,304
1900-1901 ..	425	4,910	127	2,844	46	1,806	49	5,278	647	14,838
1901-1902 ..	436	5,010	127	2,892	42	1,596	41	3,989	646	13,487
1902-1903 ..	449	5,200	131	2,980	45	1,729	45	4,177	670	14,086
1903-1904 ..	2	25	160	3,504	41	1,568	42	3,422	245	8,519
1904-1905 ..	1	15	136	3,032	47	1,778	51	4,130	235	8,955
1905-1906 ..	..	..	138	3,144	44	1,666	50	4,124	232	8,934
1906-1907 ..	..	..	145	3,244	55	2,093	62	5,113	262	10,450
1907-1908 ..	..	..	146	3,304	51	1,918	58	4,585	255	9,807
1908-1909 ..	..	..	147	3,300	52	1,953	79	7,678	278	12,931
1909-1910 ..	..	..	161	3,204	52	1,645	74	7,275	287	12,124
1910-1911 ..	..	..	175	4,004	53	2,051	70	5,821	298	11,876
1911-1912 ..	..	..	171	3,876	55	2,051	57	4,909	283	10,836
1912-1913 ..	..	..	158	3,584	55	2,086	49	4,109	262	9,779
1913-1914 ..	..	..	151	3,412	53	2,022	53	4,151	257	9,585
1914-1915 ..	..	..	161	3,620	55	2,072	59	4,472	275	10,164
1915-1916 ..	..	..	186	4,168	58	2,101	67	5,612	311	11,971

TABLE XXVII-A.

District Local Board.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.s	Rs.
Provincial rates ..	57,349	50,083	55,223	63,960	60,073	55,683	75,386	63,207	58,093	72,543
Education ..	149	34	2	16	6	4	4	78	142	352
Medical ..	264	220	210	244	10	30	287	644	36	11
Scientific and other minor departments.	34	62	76	84	58	90	126	229	153	161
Civil works ..	7,463	6,375	4,086	3,318	3,372	4,604	3,068	5,379	3,718	4,410
Contribution ..	17,318	20,316	17,045	17,134	15,598	11,528	13,276	12,268	14,538	17,327
Pounds ..	3,006	3,226	1.933	1,514	1,977	777	602	898	328	—62
Miscellaneous ..	254	362	185	328	277	233	425	547	116	1,186
Total ..	85,837	80,708	78,760	86,598	81,371	72,949	93,174	83,250	77,124	95,928
II.—Expenditure.										
Administration ..	2,673	3,117	2,868	2,801	3,121	3,618	3,260	3,247	3,160	3,084
Education ..	19,039	17,782	19,081	18,417	19,559	18,672	21,795	22,002	32,358	28,480
Medical ..	4,995	5,753	5,349	14,919	8,052	7,153	6,828	7,365	8,575	5,877
Scientific and other minor departments.	1,637	7,726	7,681	6,796	5,268	2,434	2,523	2,627	2,451	2,526
Civil works ..	35,328	40,273	33,885	39,110	29,454	46,777	56,051	57,982	62,389	67,876
Contributions ..	1,207	600	500	500	500	500	991	....	16	....
Miscellaneous ..	4,035	1,480	1,619	1,789	2,015	368	172	1,075	587	188
Total ..	68,914	76,731	70,983	84,332	67,969	79,522	91,620	94,298	1,09,536	1,08,031

Particulars.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial ..	64,227	77,489	73,912	78,589	87,889	79,296	64,778	56,670	65,188	73,862	85,132
Education ..	464	255	160	49	70	33	16	3	7	22	256
Medical ..	82	97	209	178	171	48	62	93	99	119	136
Scientific and other minor departments	84	90	31	22	16	1	27	..	28	15	20
Civil works ..	3,438	3,644	4,079	4,632	4,602	2,976	2,963	3,628	3,579	2,624	2,624
Contribution ..	35,757	40,799	42,906	40,481	48,641	49,892	55,489	60,446	62,260	69,526	67,897
Pounds ..	793	—800	653	—117	394	—546	45	—3,087	—908	—524	871
Miscellaneous ..	480	222	583	817	951	668	343	713	447	570	559
Total ..	1,05,325	1,21,796	1,22,533	1,24,651	1,42,734	1,32,368	1,23,723	1,18,466	1,30,700	1,46,214	1,57,495
II.—Expenditure.											
Administration ..	2,970	2,942	3,261	2,479	2,439	2,304	2,758	3,241	8,344	459	419
Education ..	29,270	30,706	34,180	31,257	34,018	37,080	41,509	47,451	48,233	54,894	54,384
Medical ..	6,855	6,294	6,534	7,549	7,863	7,411	7,165	10,458	10,873	11,904	11,665
Scientific and other minor departments.	4,472	3,989	3,652	4,324	4,203	5,186	4.578	6,616	5,883	6,982	7,221
Civil works ..	65,088	45,924	47,610	82,671	74,587	78,724	91,394	65,793	82,733	60,156	59,389
Contributions ..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	172	1,616	2,418	1,840	1,724	2,084	1,608	1,766	1,868	1,281	1,491
Total ..	1,08,827	91,871	97,655	1,30,120	1,24,834	1,32,789	1,49,012	1,35,325	1,52,934	1,35,676	1,34,569

TABLE XXVII-B.

Revenue and expenditure of each Local Board.

Name of board.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	44,710	49,099	47,368	49,730	45,723	45,614	49,653	50,106	52,207	51,660
Taluka Local Board, Jacobabad	8,502	8,287	7,480	9,026	8,594	9,229	13,504	8,816	5,172	13,592
Do. do. Thul	14,014	14,304	11,459	11,469	11,572	4,255	9,715	7,135	6,665	11,003
Do. do. Kashmor	9,632	6,318	7,541	9,140	8,356	4,534	6,322	5,281	5,339	5,505
Do. do. Shahdadkot	8,079	2,700	4,912	7,233	7,126	3,726	6,122	5,351	3,442	5,777
Do. do. Kandhkot	..	..	..	..	..	5,591	7,858	6,561	4,299	8,391
Total ..	8,837	80,708	78,760	86,598	81,371	72,949	93,174	83,250	77,124	95,928
Expenditure.										
District Local Board	37,496	43,391	45,635	43,210	43,947	42,084	49,653	53,157	67,616	61,310
Taluka Local Board, Jacobabad	6,628	9,757	5,276	6,245	4,870	12,632	13,882	7,051	13,430	15,521
Do. do. Thul	10,683	8,976	5,974	20,989	8,665	5,338	12,000	10,202	9,304	11,022
Do. do. Kashmor	9,167	8,350	5,992	9,528	5,478	8,059	4,925	7,393	5,393	5,262
Do. do. Shahdadkot	4,940	6,257	8,106	4,360	5,009	6,286	4,361	7,871	5,485	4,104
Do. do. Kandhkot	..	..	..	..	..	5,123	6,799	8,624	8,308	10,811
Total ..	68,914	76,731	70,983	84,332	67,969	79,522	91,620	94,298	1,09,536	1,08,030

Name of board.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	63,497	85,709	65,043	66,261	74,579	89,540	76,497	81,230	87,145	1,01,712	99,219
Taluka Local Board, Jacobabad ..	9,587	11,353	19,401	21,211	19,540	12,629	13,907	4,651	13,033	13,107	14,707
Do. do. Thul ..	8,352	8,003	9,006	9,070	18,951	12,553	11,716	11,409	9,060	9,544	14,219
Do. do. Kashmor ..	6,751	5,458	6,616	7,676	9,209	7,153	6,596	5,044	3,345	5,640	9,043
Do. do. Shahdadkot ..	6,602	4,634	9,633	13,482	16,788	4,975	2,505	4,778	7,647	6,498	8,048
Do. do. Kandhkot ..	10,536	6,639	12,834	6,951	8,667	5,518	12,502	11,354	10,470	9,713	12,259
Total ..	1,05,325	1,21,796	1,22,533	1,24,651	1,42,734	1,32,368	1,23,723	1,18,466	1,30,700	1,46,214	1,57,495
Expenditure.											
District Local Board	63,932	60,645	67,438	66,952	68,518	74,290	95,527	92,815	99,360	95,995	91,330
Taluka Local Board, Jacobabad ..	11,145	8,275	8,547	25,615	19,384	17,955	17,637	8,986	12,902	10,968	11,606
Do. do. Thul ..	8,331	5,662	6,850	10,046	8,976	15,174	14,400	13,437	10,468	9,160	7,284
Do. do. Kashmor ..	7,049	5,458	4,709	6,335	5,840	6,223	4,862	4,217	7,930	5,150	5,426
Do. do. Shahdadkot ..	7,814	5,290	4,769	13,171	12,197	11,773	3,393	7,134	8,770	6,527	5,723
Do. do. Kandhkot ..	10,556	6,541	5,342	8,001	9,919	7,374	13,193	8,736	13,504	7,876	13,200
Total ..	1,08,827	91,871	97,655	1,30,120	1,24,834	1,32,789	1,49,012	1,35,325	1,52,934	1,35,676	1,34,569

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TABLE XXVIII.

Municipality.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	Jacobabad	Receipts	57,247	53,290	61,759	80,066	71,560	70,310	90,939	62,842	70,266	1,03,560
		Expenditure	49,595	52,290	58,933	87,104	57,785	86,721	71,205	62,312	76,764	87,590

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	Jacobabad	Receipts ..	72,537	1,09,386	65,762	60,447	89,568	78,014	66,448	68,783	81,772	74,397	86,781
		Expenditure ..	71,230	1,03,209	53,424	66,518	1,03,577	84,568	64,389	68,562	65,812	56,771	80,792

TABLE XXIX-A.

EDUCATION : PROPORTION OF LITERATES, (CENSUS OF 1911).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.			Literate.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kashmor	Hindu	2,695	1,570	1,125	573	573	..	1·	1·	.00
	Mussalman	40,564	22,504	18,060	245	234	11	·6	·6	.02
	All religions	43,268	24,077	19,191	787	776	11	1·83	3·22	.06
Kandhkot	Hindu	4,940	2,850	2,090	905	888	17	2·	2·	.3
	Mussalman	47,933	26,271	21,662	276	268	8	.5	·5	.01
	All religions	52,914	29,153	23,761	1,179	1,154	25	2·23	3·96	.11
Thul	Hindu	5,158	2,801	2,357	984	954	30	2·	2·	.06
	Mussalman	47,933	26,271	21,662	243	229	14	·6	·5	.03
	All religions	53,169	28,860	24,309	1,223	1,179	44	2·3	4·09	.31
Jacobabad	Hindu	10,501	6,268	4,233	2,396	2,323	73	3·	3·	.1
	Mussalman	67,756	37,825	29,931	964	921	43	1·	1·	.05
	All religions	78,540	44,342	34,198	3,625	3,505	120	4·62	7·9	.35
Shahadadkot	Hindu	3,201	1,807	1,394	772	766	6	2·	2·	.02
	Mussalman	31,731	17,231	14,500	252	244	8	·7	·7	.02
	All religions	35,116	19,127	15,989	1,022	1,008	14	2·91	5·27	.08
Total	Hindu	26,495	15,296	11,199	5,630	5,504	126	21·25	36-	1.12
	Mussalman	2,35,970	1,29,870	1,06,100	1,980	1,896	84	·61	·15	.08
	All religions	2,63,007	1,45,559	1,17,448	7,836	7,622	214	2·98	5·24	2.81

TABLE XXIX-B.

Education : Number of institutions and scholars.

Class of Institutions.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—Institutions.												
Public. 1. Middle Schools (English)	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pupils: Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	Pupils: Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary schools: (a) Local Board.	Institutions	41	38	37	33	32	34	34	34	50	48	54
	Pupils: Male	1,364	1,439	1,232	1,130	1,041	1,175	1,370	1,457	1,771	1,733	1,915
	Pupils: Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		..
(b) Municipal	Institutions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
	Pupils: Male	135	133	121	118	112	129	142	163	163	207	219
	Pupils: Female	65	72	62	57	74	68	76	77	87	81	73
(c) Indigenous	Institutions	44	36	33	27	28	36	35	35	42	3	34
	Pupils: Male	1,294	1,120	959	835	878	1,079	1,077	1,073	1,022	1,019	793
	Pupils: Female	27	22	19	..	..	..	17	..	198	17	162
Total Primary schools	Institutions	89	78	74	64	64	74	73	73	96	91	93
	Pupils: Male	2,793	2,692	2,312	2,083	2,031	2,383	2,589	2,693	2,956	2,959	2,927
	Pupils: Female	92	94	81	57	74	68	93	77	287	98	235
3. Technical and other special schools. *	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils: Male *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils: Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total public	Institutions	89	78	74	64	64	74	73	73	96	91	95
	Pupils: Male	2,793	2,692	2,312	2,083	2,031	2,383	2,589	2,693	2,956	2,959	2,978
	Pupils: Female	92	94	81	57	74	68	93	77	287	98	235
Total		2,885	2,786	2,393	2,140	2,105	2,451	2,682	2,770	3,243	3,057	3,213

Private. 1. Advanced .. Institutions	..	..	..	3	8	7	2	..	13	..	6
Private. 1. Advanced .. Pupils Male	..	..	..	62	196	80	27	..	240	..	73
Private. 1. Advanced .. Pupils Female ..	..	..	..	3	6	..	10	..	5	..	..
Private. 2. Private elementary .. Institutions	39	33	37	34	41	19	43	55	29	38	71
Private. 2. Private elementary .. Pupils Male	349	211	566	468	632	288	542	686	388	445	741
Private. 2. Private elementary .. Pupils Female ..	160	146	71	44	25	17	80	147	57	90	131
Private. Total private .. Institutions	39	33	37	37	49	26	45	55	42	38	77
Private. Total private .. Pupils Male	349	211	566	530	828	368	569	686	628	445	814
Private. Total private .. Pupils Female ..	100	146	71	47	31	17	90	147	62	90	131
Total ..	449	357	637	577	859	385	659	833	690	535	945
Grand Total .. Institutions	128	111	111	101	113	100	118	128	138	129	172
Grand Total .. Pupils Male	3,142	2,903	2,878	2,613	2,859	2,751	3,158	3,379	3,584	3,404	3,792
Grand Total .. Pupils Female ..	192	240	152	104	105	85	183	224	349	188	366
Total ..	3,334	3,143	3,030	2,717	2,964	2,836	3,341	3,603	3,933	3,592	4,158
B.—Percentage of pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school going age.	19.7	18.4	18.7	17.1	18.8	18.1	15.9	16.5	18.5	17.5	19.3
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school going age.	3.9	4.07	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.2	2.3
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..	2,488	2,201	2,172	1,942	2,118	1,965	2,388	2,619	2,252	2,635	3,042
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school going age.	10.6	9.4	9.3	8.3	9.0	8,4	7.5	8.3	7.2	8.4	9.6

* Girls attending boys' schools are included under male pupils.

Class of institution.			1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1901-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A.—Institutions.												
Public. 1. Middle schools (English	Institutions		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pupils.	Male	39	53	55	65	75	70	78	87	90	75
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary schools:	Institutions		52	54	49	64	63	64	64	69	74	73
	Pupils	Male	1,784	1,996	1,896	2,261	2,273	2,382	2,364	3,092	3,542	3,555
		Female	..	..	.2	..	..	..	..	.. 3	3	1
(b) Municipal	Institutions		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Pupils	Male	213	208	201	213	192	227	211	214	236	235
		Female	71	82	77	67	81	102	96	102	125	114
(c) Indigenous	Institutions		28	25	24	21	18	21	30	34	32	24
	Pupils	Male	697	614	582	515	435	402	600	641	496	417
		Female	120	113	101	117	73	116	183	178	196	160
Total primary schools	Institutions		85	84	78	90	86	90	99	108	111	102
	Pupils	Male	2,694	2,818	2,679	2,989	2,900	3,011	3,175	3,883	4,274	4,207
		Female	191	195	180	184	154	218	279	347	324	275
3. Technical and other special schools. *	Institutions		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pupils	Male *	22	55	24	27	35	32	35	38	32	32
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total public.	Institutions		87	86	80	92	88	91	101	110	113	104
	Pupils	Male	2,755	2,926	2,758	3,081	3,010	3,043	3,288	4,008	4,396	4,314
		Female	191	195	180	184	154	218	279	347	324	275
Total			2,946	3,121	2,938	3,265	3,164	3,261	3,567	4,355	4,720	4,589

Private. 1. Advanced	Institutions ..	6	6	18	4	3	5	9	3	1	5
	Pupils Male ..	111	150	107	21	58	110	82	28	2	27
	Pupils Female ..	5	4	..	..	..	63	74	..	..	..
2. Private elementary	Institutions ..	65	60	81	81	107	93	88	108	107	98
	Pupils Male ..	632	634	768	770	1,018	835	863	1,126	1,099	906
	Pupils Female ..	141	90	161	151	297	220	189	181	237	184
Total private	Institutions ..	71	66	99	85	110	98	97	111	108	103
	Pupils Male ..	743	784	875	791	1,076	945	945	1,164	1,101	933
	Pupils Female ..	146	94	161	151	297	283	263	181	237	184
	Total ..	889	878	1,036	942	1,373	1,228	1,208	1,345	1,338	1,117
Grand Total	Institutions ..	158	152	179	177	198	190	198	221	221	207
	Pupils Male ..	3,498	3,710	3,633	3,872	4,086	4,058	4,233	5,172	5,497	5,247
	Pupils Female ..	337	289	341	335	451	501	542	528	561	459
	Total ..	3,835	3,999	3,974	4,207	4,537	4,559	4,775	5,700	6,058	5,706
B.—Percentage of pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.		17.6	18.5	18.4	19.5	20.59	18.27	20.5	24.4	25.1	21.03
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		2.2	1.9	2.2	2.18	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..		2,769	2,845	2,951	3,042	3,162	3,318	3,434	4,244	4,533	4,214
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.		8.8	9.06	9.4	9.6	10.07	9.3	10.1	11.9	12.8	11.9

* Girls attending boys' schools are included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-C.

EDUCATION : PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1915-16.

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private Management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Middle Schools (English)* ..	..	..	1	75	..	..	..	..	1	75
Primary schools	..	..	78	3,905	24	577	..	..	102	4,482
Technical and other special Schools.	..	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	1	32
Total ..	..	..	80	4,012	24	577	..	..	104	4,589

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.

TABLE XXIX-D.

EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institution.	Total expenditure in 1915-1916 from						
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and all other sources.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle schools (English) ..	1,519	966	1,079	1,141	..	..	4,705
Primary schools	35,659	13,980	3,707	209	..	3,774	57,329
* Technical and other special schools	1,188	1,200	130	..	..	399	2,917
Total ..	38,366	16,146	4,916	1,350	..	4,173	64,951
Scholarships	925	1,148	615	..	..	..	2,688
Miscellaneous†	3,171	668	..	610	1,066	..	5,515
Grand Total ..	42,462	17,962	5,531	1,960	1,066	4,173	73,154

* Attached to primary schools.
† Including inspection charges.

TABLE XXX-A.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from						
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896		4,568	26.18	3,982	22.82	..	..	46	3,815	9	52	60
1897 ..		4,735	27.14	4,032	23.11	..	..	51	3,789	11	54	127
1898 ..	174,469	4,572	26.20	3,017	17.27	..	..	7	3,780	7	74	149
1899 ..		5,748	32.94	2,960	16.97	1	..	..	2,783	9	61	106
1900 ..		5,035	28.86	4,433	25.42	..	253	15	3,959	7	62	137
1901 ..		5,342	23.03	3,064	13.21	..	..	19	2,807	6	55	117
1902 ..		4,968	21.42	4,097	17.66	..	1	29	3,836	28	62	141
1903 ..		5,310	22.89	3,525	15.19	..	130	5	3,155	21	50	164
1904 ..		4,923	21.22	2,824	12.17	3	..	..	2,651	7	55	108
1905 ..		4,563	19.67	3,988	17.19	73	..	7	3,673	12	64	153
1906 ..	232,045	4,310	18.58	5,936	25.58	..	.04	.25	24.14	.13	.20	.81
1907 ..		3,458	14.91	4,140	17.85	..	..	..	17.18	.04	.25	.35
1908 ..		4,106	17.70	3,802	16.39	.01	..	.03	15.94	.02	.21	.18
1909 ..		4,189	18.06	3,434	14.85	..	.34	.04	13.82	.02	.23	.39
1910 ..		4,922	21.21	3,757	16.20	..	1.01	.08	14.36	.06	.30	.39
1911 ..		5,117	19.46	3,006	11.43	..	..	.25	10.61	.02	.27	.27
1912 ..		5,166	19.64	3,325	12.64	..	.71	.08	11.29	.05	.23	.27
1913 ..	263,007	5,590	21.25	4,692	17.84	..	.004	.30	16.73	.04	.24	.51
1914 ..		5,828	22.16	4,020	15.29	..	..	.02	14.56	.04	.24	.43
1915 ..		6,304	23.97	3,592	13.66	.15	..	..	11.79	.18	.29	.94

Note.—In columns 7 to 13 from the year 1906 onwards ratio per thousand is shown.

TABLE XXX-B.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Taluka and town.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Talukas													
Kashmor	43,268	1,091	25.21	462	10.68	..	..	..	9.89	.02	.12	.25	.39
Kandhkot	52,914	1,210	22.87	604	11.41	..	..	..	9.88	.19	.77	.15	.42
Thul	53,169	1,216	22.87	715	13.45	..	..	..	10.85	.36	.34	.30	1.60
Jacobabad	67,179	1,620	24·11	897	13.35	..	..	..	12.52	.12	.16	.24	.31
Shadadhkot	35,116	893	25.43	580	16.52	..	..	..	15.35	.14	.11	.65	.26
Town.													
Jacobabad	11,361	274	26.18	334	29.45	3.44	..	..	12.02	.35	.26	.17	8.20
Total ..	2,63,007	6,304	23.97	3,592	13.66	.15	..	..	11.79	.18	.31	.29	.94

TABLE XXXI.

Hospitals and Dispensaries (in existence during 1915.)

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of Patients						
							1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Hospitals.												
1	Jacobabad	I	Not known.	Rs. 6,935	In-door ..	S	370	327	215	256	343	296	322
					Out-door ..	56	5,616	4,292	5,388	5,665	8,102	8,737	8,315
	Dispensaries.												
2	Kashmor	III	1881 ..	,, 3,340	In-door ..	1	39	45	48	56	58	33	29
					Out-door ..	52	2,318	2,341	2,915	3,142	3,122	3,372	3,872
3	Victoria, Shahdadkot	III	1889 ..	,, 2,127	In-door ..	1	66	35	49	35	68	51	41
					Out-door ..	43	4,043	2,703	2,752	2,373	2,355	4,241	4,680
4	Old Thul	III	1899 ..	,, 1,788	In-door ..	1	..	..	..	29	33	27	59
					Out-door ..	41	..	..	..	2,088	2,745	2,265	3,150
5	Kandhkot	III	1906 ..	,, 2,607	In-door ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	N. W. Railway, Jacobabad	VI	1881 ..	,, 1,358	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	22	Not available.	1,632	1,324	1,835	1,159	1,470	1,442

I—State, public. III—Local funds dispensaries. VI.—Railway dispensaries,

Serial No.	Name.	treated during the year.												
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Dispensaries.													
1	Jacobabad	259	214	313	260	311	255	262	274	254	263	204	265	314
		6,289	6,299	7,365	6,893	8,679	8,360	9,364	8,184	6,937	6,733	7,243	7,963	8,348
2	Kashmor	27	23	19	12	19	23	22	35	18	15	49	24	35
		4,199	4,166	5,660	6,263	5,984	7,044	,006	9,550	7,243	5,823	8,455	8,309	6,727
3	Victoria, Shahdadkot	47	27	25	27	21	22	27	53	25	24	36	40	62
		[illegible],953	4,022	3,173	,185	[illegible],730	4,175	-3,340	2,055	2,771	3,086	5,587	4,752	5,206
4	Old Thul	54	59	62	38	45	42	20	29	79	66	56	29	48
		3,173	2,858	2,793	3,617	3,125	3,324	3,752	5,232	4,292	4,307	4,527	4,112	4,033
5	Kandhkot	..	..	..	..	34	54	64	51	39	57	32	46	45
		..	..	..	..	2,544	3,319	3,017	2,386	3,106	2,211	2,334	3,317	3,681
6	N. W. Railway, Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,579	1,098	1,014	1,631	2,428	1,810	1,786	2,271	2,011	2,241	2,339	1,832	2,931

TABLE XXXII.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Successful vaccination	Urban ..	161	194	230	106	141	121	296	173	232	192
	Rural ..	4,620	4,798	4,666	4,811	5,568	4,801	5,427	6,057	6,131	6,983
	District ..	4,781	4,992	4,896	4,917	5,709	4,922	5,723	6,230	6,323	7,175
Successful re-vaccination	Urban ..	101	37	67	9	4	22	177	28	15	2
	Rural ..	599	803	774	748	849	476	491	505	384	387
	District ..	700	840	841	757	853	498	668	533	399	389
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	21.13	18.64	23.96	9.27	11.70	11.54	43.84	18.63	22.99	17.98
	Rural ..	32.19	34.54	33.55	34.28	39.57	32.54	26.75	29.66	29.05	33.31
	District ..	31.40	33.41	32.87	32.51	37.59	31.05	27.55	29.15	29.15	32.61

Particular.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	285	331	91	95	181	162	224	236	240	202	183
	Rural ..	6,401	6,158	6,303	5,771	6,131	6,621	7,021	6,919	5,945	5,950	5,779
	District ..	6,686	6,489	6,394	5,866	6,312	6.783	7,245	7,155	6,185	6,152	5,962
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	13	..	1	7	44	1	29	13	22	4	6
	Rural ..	296	195	279	42	43	35	43	247	94	38	56
	District ..	309	195	280	49	87	36	72	260	116	42	62
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	27.63	30.69	.85	9.46	21.04	15.11	22.27	21.02	23.06	18.13	16.64
	Rural ..	30.27	28.71	29.75	26.27	27.90	30.08	28.07	28.48	24.00	23.80	23.19
	District ..	30.15	28.80	2.88	25.49	27.58	29.39	27.82	28.52	23.96	23.55	22.90

TABLE XXXIII.

Loss from and Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

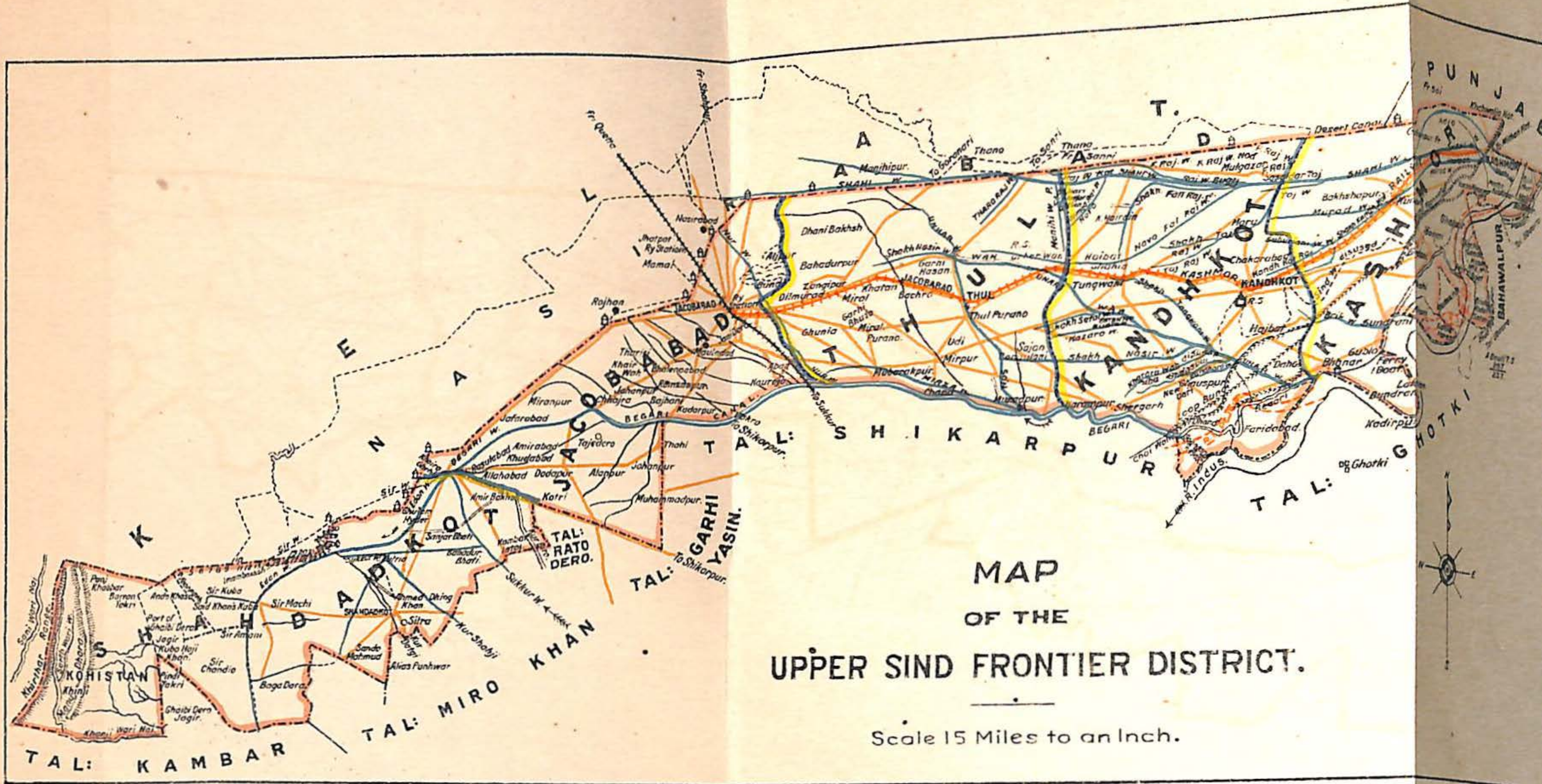
Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	..	122	9	..	..	..	9	651
1897 ..	..	79	14	..	..	..	17	389
1898 ..	..	69	31	..	..	1	35	420
1899 ..	..	80	17	..	..	..	11	238
1900 ..	..	93	18	..	..	..	54	200
1901 ..	..	64	23	..	..	1	26	3,730
1902 ..	1	20	16	..	..	..	27	166
1903 ..	..	30	6	..	..	..	16	189
1904 ..	..	7	17	..	..	..	11	189
1905 ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	308
1906 ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	270
1907 ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	198
1908 ..	..	..	21	..	..	..	12	894
1909 ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	4	339
1910 ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	6	1,439
1911 ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	6	526
1912 ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	14	435
1913 ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	557
1914 ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	14	790
1915 ..	..	..	25	..	..	..	9	662

INDEX.

M H 1509—12

K-4(vii) 1919

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.


MAP
OF THE
UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.
Scale 15 Miles to an Inch.
PUNJAB
BAHAWALPUR
KALAT
TAL: KAMBAR
TAL: MIRO KHAN
TAL: RATO DERO.
TAL: GARHI YASIN.
TAL: SHIKARPUR
TAL: GHOTKI
SHAHDADKOT
JACOBABAD
THUL
KANDHKOT
KASHMOR
KOHISTAN
Khirthar Range
Begari Canal
R. Indus
Desert Canal
Jacobabad
Thul
Kandhkot
Kashmor
Shahdadkot
Ghotki
Rajhan
Dhani Bakhsh
Bahadurpur
Dilmurad
Mirpur
Thul Purano
Tungwani
Garhi Hasan
Mubarakpur
Faridabad
Kadirpur
Jafarabad
Miranpur
Allahabad
Amirabad
Khudabad
Dodapur
Alanpur
Jahanpur
Muhammadpur.
Tajedero
Thahi
Kotri
Sijra
Sanjar Bhati
Sir Machi
Sir Kuba
Sir Amani
Sir Chandio
Baga Dera
Alias Punhwar
Sando Mahmud
Ghaibi Dero Jagir.
Pindi Takri
Nasirabad
Mamal
Manjhipur
Thano
To Sukkur
To Shikarpur.
fr. Quetta
Sukkur W.
Kur-Shahji
Bakhshapur
Sundrani
Ferry Boat
Bhanar
Hajbat
Sajan
Udi
Ghunia
Nasir W.
Shahi W.
Begari
Chaka